The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 14 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th	May	Caledonia	8000	....	....
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Knissr-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th		Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K.Okamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	23th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	[illegible]	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
47, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhœa and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7638	..	22nd May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	601	429	649
London via Marseilles	605	1,091	480	809
Liverpool	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles-out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Sate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 26,31,500
Capital Paid Up	.....	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 17th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., & C.M.

"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 21st May †Direct.

¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "Minta" 5422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "Colaba", 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th May 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Lisoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairan (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.

26

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Keleo	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	.....	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate, Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
4b, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for the Daly College office. Should have a good knowledge of Hindi and English. Pay Rs. 40—50.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 183

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED JUDGMENT-WRITER proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, fluent in English and conversant with legal terms.
One with practical experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60-10-100.
Apply to DISTRICT JUDGE, Rae Bareli. 181

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
656.

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 85 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur.
180

WANTED.

WANTED—Young LADIES and MEN as Assistants. Excellent prospects offered to suitable applicants. Apply in person.—EVANS, FRASER and Co. 183

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Must have good reference. Apply to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

WANTED an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT for Surat Mills. Pay Rs. 50 with future prospects. Apply to HATINBHOY GULAM HUSEIN, Nagdevi Street. 687

WANTED A SHORTHAND TYPIST, by importing firm, must be fast and accurate. Apply at once to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 693

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a well QUALIFIED CLERK for the management of an estate. Pay upto Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply to,—
H. B. TYABJI,
678 44, Chowpatty Raod.

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools, Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

FOR SALE—A TWO-CYLINDER CLAIMANT BAYARD CAR, five seater, in very good condition, price Rs. 1,700 to be sold on account of owner leaving Bombay. Apply to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 683

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation Flats, in Oriental Building, Bed Rooms on west facing sea view. Hot and cold baths. S. A. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 691

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET—Two blocks on HOPE HALL ESTATE, Mazagaon, near Railway Station, for Europeans and Eurasians. Rent Rs. 30 and 40. Apply RENT COLLECTOR, on premises or NAPPOO Nensi, Dana Bunder.. 665

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 185

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each, electric light fan and lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family, Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106B

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

Week End Express to Neral (for Matheran), Khandalla and Lonavla on Saturdays.

On and from Saturday, the 15th May, 1915, and until further orders a Week End Express train will run to Lonavla on Saturdays returning on Mondays, to the following time-table:—

DOWN.		H. M.	UP.		H. M
Bombay	dep.	15- 5	Lonavla	dep.	7-53
Neral	arr.	16-27	Khandalla	arr.	8- 1
	dep.	16-34		dep.	8- 6
Khandalla	arr.	17-53	Neral	arr.	9-14
	dep.	17-57		dep.	9-24
onavla	arr.	18- 5	Bombay	arr.	10-45

The following will be the revised timings for trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

SATURDAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M,	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-45	10- 0	16-45
Matheran	arr.	10-20	12- 0	18-45

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-45	12-30	14-45
Neral	arr.	9-17	14- 5	16-15

MONDAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-30	10- 0	16-25
Matheran	arr.	10- 5	12- 0	18-25

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-30	13-45	15-45
Neral	arr.	9-30	15-20	17-30

OTHER DAYS

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	dep.	7-45	10- 0	16-25
Matheran	arr.	10-20	12-0	18-25

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	dep.	7-45	13-45	15-45
Neral	arr.	9-17	15-20	17-30

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. DARABJI PALONJI PATEL, of Poona has contracted to purchase the property at Poona hereunder described from Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, all persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us as Attorneys for the Purchaser herein at our Office No. 90 Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings therein situate on the South side of the Arsenal Road within the cantonment limits of Poona, till lately in the occupation of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited bearing No. B. No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Arsenal Road, on or towards the East by Bungalow bearing No. 2 the property of Mr. Maneckjee Thanavala on or towards the South-West by the Gutta Street.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1915.
(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
683 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the firm of Messrs. B. MANILAL and COMPANY, doing business as Mill and Gin Store merchants, wherein Messrs. Bhogilal Virchand, Narsidas Nathoobhai, Vadilal Motilal Shah and Manilal Mokamchand were partners, has been dissolved by mutual consent on and from the 1st day of May 1915. The said firm has been continued under the old name and style of B. Manilal and Company by VADILAL MOTILAL SHAH and MANILAL MOKAMCHAND, (the letter 'B' now representing the name of a son of Vadilal Motilal Shah instead of representing the first letter of the name of Bhogilal Virchand the said retiring partner.) The retiring partners Bhogilal Virchand and Narsidas Nathubhai shall not be responsible for the dealings of the firm from the aforesaid date of dissolution of partnership.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys-at-Law.
121, Meadows Street,
Bombay, 13th May, 1915. 692

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT SUNNYSIDE BUNGALOW ON SYRUS AVENUE CLUB ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place on SUNDAY, 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk and tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets, harmonium in case by Cazril of Paris stands with pots, jardineers, verandah seats, low and easy chairs, marble centre tables, writing tables, book cases, hat stands, carpets, phonograph and records, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, iron and English single bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bed room sofas, ornaments, glass, porcelain and platedware etc. etc.

The property of a gentleman going abroad.

The Catalogues are published and goods are on view.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, fort.

Do you travel much— Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in you pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 6

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. N. Perozshaw and M. S. Ezekiel. Commissioners appointed under a Consent Decree made in High Court consolidated Suits Nos. 842 of 1912 and 1167 of 1912 Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the following properties belonging to the Estate of the deceased Fatoobai, widow of Sesari Miya and deceased Hasoobai daughter of Sesari Miya.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate on the east side of Girgaon Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 129.75 square yards, and forming portion of a large holding assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1/798, old No. 92, New Survey No. 3/7737 and old Survey No. 557 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 667 and "D" ward No. 286 (1) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property under Lot. No. 2 and partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, on or towards the south by the property of the Luxmi Narayen Temple, on or towards the east by the property of B. K. Wagle and M. B. Wagle, on or towards the west partly by the said Girgaon Road and partly by the property under Lot 2.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure situate on the east side of Girgaon Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 87.79 quare yards and forming the remaining portion of the larger holding assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1/798, old No. 92, New Survey No. 3/7737 and old Survey No. 557 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 667 A and "D" Ward No. 286 (2), and bounded on the north by the property of the Municipality of Bombay on the south by the property under Lot No. 1 and firstly described on the east by the property under Lot No. 1 and on the west by the said Girgaon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirozshaw and Papa, Solicitors for the said Commissioners at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors for the Executors of Hasoobai, deceased or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, May, 14th, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BORIVILE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys Plaintiff Mr. Goculdas Damoderdas the receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 939 of 1910, (Ramji Devkurun and another vs. Bai Suntoke) pursuant to the consent decree made in the said suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1911, and the Court's order dated the 15th day of April, 1915, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., sell by public auction on the premiser the undermentioned property situate at Borivli-Taluka Salsette District Thana.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Borivile Taluka Salsette District Thana Salsette admeasuring 5991½ square-yards or thereabouts bearing survay Nos. 106-107 Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and Akar Rs. 5-12-3 and which is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Kanji Devarram or on towards the West by a public passage on or towards the south also by a public passage and on or towards the north by the property of Chhaturbhuj Jivraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, attorneys for the Receiver at their office in Bombay at 121, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH FURNITURE, AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS KEEPSAKE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Trust Estate of the late Bai Maneckbai Furdoonji Banaji, deceased, the following valuable bungalow with outhouses:—

The bungalow known as "Keepsake," together with its furniture and outhouses, containing about 4 acres and 10 gunthas. The bungalow is well built and centrally situated and commands a very good view of the adjoining hills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels mail coach by Press in good order.
1 Bay Waler gelding, 16 hands, 10 years, quiet in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENSSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 191, 191A, 187, 187A, 189, 189A; Case Nos. 238, 289, Husseinkhan Khalifa Street and Jinjekar Street.

Building Street Nos. 202-208, 3-9, 72, 79, 80, 83, 85, 93, 54-38 Case Nos. 283, 282, 284 258 Memonwada Road and Bhajipala Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5, 48B, Case Nos. 7, 37, Government Gate Road and Governor's Road.

Building Street Nos. 3262, 3244, 3264, 3314, 3667, 3692A, Case Nos. 1122, 1146, 1154, 1139, 1193, 1074, Sion Koliwada, Sion Road, and Sion Bhandarwada.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF COTTON WASTE.

Under instructions from the Managing Agents of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, at the above Coy's Mill premises, Delisle Road, Parel, the following waste:—

A large quantity of ready waste of different kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for and the goods removed away within three days.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Provisions, books, combs, woolen piece-goods, (blue serge), raw cotton, wire nails watch chains, cotton thread, ironware, elastics, hair clippers, mirrors, haberdashery, half woollen jackets, mouth harmonicas, cotton laces, paper, cotton blankets, hooka shells, raisins and rose flowers, iron anchor, bales gunnies, 3 bales Persian carpets and skin (astrakhan), 5 cases cotton velvets, millet and rice, 6 cases cotton trouserings, 8 cases Italian piece-goods, 3 cases cotton piece-goods (khaki) and various other articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).
34 cases champagne.
Ex. Prize Ships.
5 cases beer, 814 bottles wines and sprits.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

IMPORTANT TO DOCTORS, PHYSICIANS AND HAKIMS.

AUCTION SALE OF AN UP-TO-DATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY AND RARE GOLD WATCHES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53 Medows Street, Fort next to (Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers) by order of Bai Aimai, widow of the very well-known Dr. Rustomji Ruttonji Hakim the complete medical dispensary of the present style belonging to the said Doctor consisting of many patent medicines, black ointments, best tonics, Thermophuge, alitrice, Hube Hazmet, Kemp's Cholera mixture, Syrup hola, celering, Sanatogen Albulaction, Elexir Boldo Varun, Oxonnilzion, Vornur's diabetes cure, Eau-de-Suez, Hazeline Cream, Eleair Euphoibea, Blainostasene. A lot of James Tonic Pills, Bishops Varalettes for gout, Kugloids by American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Capsules-de-Corps Thyroide Vigier, a lot of Surgical Instruments, etc., etc., with medical cupboards, large water tanks, one electric ceiling fan, copper utensils very rare gold watch and one English 18ct. Gold watch weigbing about 11 tolas with inside jewel diamond of about 3/4 Rati used as Curiosity for the last 110 years made by Brock Bank London, (Original cost Rs. 750)

One 18 ct. Gold watch by Newton & Co., with gold dial and one gold French watch by Reffer & Co., Paris.

NOTE:—The above watches are worth a sight and the undersigned recommend them. The property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RATION ARTICLES, ETC., AT NOS. 8 AND 12 SHEDS, ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY the 17th day of May, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), (punctually) sell by Public Auction at Nos. 8 and 12 Sheds, Alexandra Docks, the following:—

Atta, ghee, dhall, rice, onions, potatoes, dried fruits, chillies, turmeric and other food-stuffs; also casks, bogsheads, kegs, cacec, barrels, tin boxes, gunny, jars, crates, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, May, 14th, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.
THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete stae, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Dona and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.
Commencing Saturday, May 15th,
TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
The Greatest Hit of the Season
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 7 p.m.
THE
PATRIOTIC PIERROTS
7 Versatile Artistes 7
In Songs, Concerted duets, dances, etc., from the current London Revues.
Absolutely the Best Show in Town.
Augmented by
Choicest of Choice Cinema.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MUSHROOM COMPANIES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

Indications are not wanting that there is likely to be a recrudescence of the confiding public being again fleeced by the promoting of all sorts of wild-cat schemes ostensibly to further the advancement of indigenous industries and projects. Those an authority should take immediate steps to investigate the *bona fides* of these concerns, so as to be reasonably assured that the promoters have the capacity and experience to be trusted with the handling of other people's money. It is all very well to lock the stable door when the horse has cleared out by the institution of weary longdrawn court proceedings against the management and directorate, impoverishing the fragments of the estate still more to the further prejudice of shareholders. But when this could be avoided by not allowing the mushroom growths to germinate at all, we think the dictates of mere commonsense suggest, that this would be the sounder and safer policy to adopt. There is ample scope at the present moment for a number of profitable indigenous industries to be exploited, provided they are efficiently organised and supervised by the proper sort of people. If it were made compulsory for all pending new formations to advertise the full text of the prospectus in the press, so that the advantages or otherwise for public investment might be fairly criticised, it would be a move in the right direction, and might be the salvation of many investors. We do not wish to enter into individual cases at present, but unless this practice of launching companies on the public market is treated a little more circumspectly and with the sense of responsibility undertakings of this kind demand, we shall have a good deal to say on the subject as occasion arises, which might not be palatable in some quarters. The present is probably the most critical period in the commercial and industrial history of India. The possibilities are enormous for a long era of prosperity. All that is wanted is capital to develop India's vast resources, and this will not be forthcoming without the confidence of the investing public, which unfortunately has received many rude shocks. This must not be repeated it it can possibly be avoided. And the get-rich-quick brigade will therefore understand, that in the near future, attempts to foist companies on the Indian public with nothing more substantial than a little office furniture on the hire-purchase system and a few ornamental dead-heads as directors, will receive the exposure they merit in these columns.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 12th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	400
" Sales of East Indian	..	..	200
" Imports ..	..	..	9,000
Mid. Americans ..	..	..	5.36d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	7.75d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	..	9.60
" "	Oct.	..	9.96
New York Official noon call	July	..	9.59
" "	Oct.	..	9.95
New Orleans 10 a.m ..	July	..	9.32
" "	Oct.	..	9.65

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.20	5.28
June-July	5.26	5.34
July-Aug.	5.32	5.40
Aug-Sept.	5.40	5.49
Oct.-Nov.	5.54	5.62
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5.74
March-April.	5.73	5.83
May-June	5.79	5.89

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.20	5.25
June-July	5.26	5.32
July-Aug.	5.32	5.39
Aug.-Sept.	5.40	5.47
Oct.-Nov.	5.54	5.61
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5.73
Mar.-April	5.73	5.79
May-June.	5.79	5.86

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 12th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F. G. " "	4.05
Fine " "	4.20
Good Oomra "	4.30
F. G. " "	4.45
Fine " "	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine " "	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F. G. "	4.90
Fine "	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	23,000
Futures at New York July	9.45
Previous closing price..	9.71
Futures at New York October ..	9.82
Previous closing price	10.04
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.19
Previous price	9.45
Futures at New Orleans October ..	9.53
Previous price	9.77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.79.60
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
" 7 day market loans	2
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£891,000

The sum of £155,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 12th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 7,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 17,000 " " to Bombay	}	1,54,000
Rs. 1,30,000 " " to Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta	} at 1-3 15/16	
" Bombay		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta	} 19%	{ above
" " Bombay	}	{ that rate
		{ in full.

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

		Rs.
Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
Rs. 6,00,000 " " to Bombay	}	12,49,000
Rs. 4,99,000 " " Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta	} at 1-3 31/32	
" Bombay		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta	} 19%	{ above
" " Bombay	}	{ that rate
		{ in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.9,98,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 5,99,000 " " Madras	}	15,97,000
Tenders on Calcutta	} at 1-3 15/16	
" Madras		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	} 19%	{ above
" " Madras	}	{ that rate
		{ in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 30,15,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1-3 31/32.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs ex-Ship afloat inclusive paid	67
Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. June-July sellers	64/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay per 492lbs. C.I.F afloat inclusive paid	68
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July	63/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	63/9
Barletta Russo—62½ Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June nominal	56/6
Karachi Barley June Sellers	35/6

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), June-July sellers	54/3
Linseed Calcutta * May-June buyers	55/3
* Yesterdays Paid and Sellers.	55/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79¾
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English Best Selected Copper	87¾
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/6 ½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4 ½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	39/6
" " Mutton "	40/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 11th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/4½
July	18
August-September	17/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	20/6
July	19/10½
August-September	19/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20/7½
July	20
August-September	19/9

London, May 12th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi—	
June	18/4½
July	18
August-September	17/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/6
July	20
August-September	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/7½
July	20/11½
August-September	19/10½

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B.4

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

The Cuban Sugar crop is estimated at 2,600,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

To-day the market opened quiet but soon went up Re. 1-2 owing to speculative buying in the bazaar.

Later in the afternoon the market became easier and prices gave way Rs. 2 except in Khamgaum Akola for July.

Only a moderate business was reported in contracts. Mills are remaining quiet and ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, May, 217.
Fine Bengal, May, 163-4.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 193½.
Khamgaum Akola, July, 200-1

QUOTATION'S FOR 1916.

Good Broach, 249-50.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 186.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	248	Apr. 25'16
M. G. " ..	217/8	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	190	183	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	177	163	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
M G Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	205	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	203	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	191/2	..	..	May 25.15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	218	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	198	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	204	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	223	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	163	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	197	..	..	July 1915
Do.	217/8	..	..	Jan. 1916

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1914-15	1913-14	Difference
Khandesh	233,675	448,294	—214,619
Central India	149,692	220,214	—70,522
Barsi & Nagar. ..	146,248	263,604	—117,356
Berar	413,016	479,773	—66,757
Central Provinces ..	207,187	282,498	—75,311
Dholleras	140,956	239,814	—98,861
Broach	214,917	315,209	—100,292
Compta & Dharwar .	87,921	113,425	—25,504
Westerns	68,753	48,578	Pl. 20,175
United Provinces ..	359,626	478,221	—118,595
Rajputana	57,727	122,621	—64,894
Sind	89,161	56,038	pl. 33,123
Persian.	698	883	— 185
American	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian	539	1,209	— 730
Other Sorts	1,090	716	pl. 374
Total	2,171,401	3,073,340	—901,939

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th May, 1915:—

Cotton	4,528	Bales.
Wheat	15,722	cwts.
Linseed	12,243	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	2,802	"
Ginjellyseed	1,029	"
Poppyseed	2,139	"
Groundnuts	1,498	"
Castorseed	4,052	"
Rice	9,459	"
Myrabollams	3,175	"
Cottonseed	9,557	"
Mowraseed	41	"
Gram	12,306	"
Joowar	4,040	"
Barley	614	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. May .....Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Hard 50 per cent .....Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready Sept. .....Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 8-7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-8. B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold .....Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

Mowrasseed .....Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-9, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	173¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	171
60 d-s. Yokohama	149½ to 149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Bombay do..	24-4-0
Australian do.	24-5-0
English. Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-4-0

If you use Zymore Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. 180—4

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

The Cotton Mill share market opened firm to-day and advanced a little at the close. The closing tone was healthy. Tata Iron and Steel shares also improved somewhat.

In mill shares for June delivery Davids opened at Rs. 542½ and closed at Rs. 547½. Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 417½ but at the close advanced to Rs. 422½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,147½, Standard to Rs. 977½, Centrals to Rs. 1,915, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,470 x. d.

Findays stood steady at Rs. 277½, Simplex improved to Rs. 270. Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares moved up to Rs. 120 and Crescent to Rs. 92½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 223½.

Bombay-Burma trading shares kept firm at Rs. 920.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 57.

Central Provinces Ry., shares were in demand at Rs. 119. Amritsar Patti Ry., shares were placed at Rs. 155.

Mackenzie Saw Mill shares declined to Rs. 160.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,100.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 110 x.d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 93 and Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 7-8.

COMPANY MEETING.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

An annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey presiding.

The following annual report of the directors was presented to the meeting:—

The Net Profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 250-4-1 brought forward amounts to Rs. 38,252-15-4; An *ad-interim* Dividend at the rate of annas 12 per share was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1914, which absorbed, Rs. 10,500; your directors now propose to pay a final Dividend, at the rate of Re. 0-12-0, per share, (making 60 per cent. for the whole year), which will absorb, Rs. 10,500; to carry to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 16,200-0-0) Rs. 6,500; to carry to Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund under clause 19 of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Bank (which will now amount to Rs. 16,340-13-6), Rs. 6,500; to grant bonus to the Bank's staff, Rs. 386; to carry to Reserve for doubtful debts, Rs. 3,000; and to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 866-15-4.

It will be noticed that the Directors propose to set aside the sum of Rs. 3,000 as a provision for possible bad debts. This, the Directors hope, you will consider a very desirable provision in view of the fact that the total outstanding loans due to the Bank by Co-operative Societies have considerably increased and now stand at Rs. 16,84,887-13-9. The Directors, however, have much pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that, except for a small sum of Rs. 7-4-9 written off, no bad debts have been incurred during the year. There have been a few cases of late payment of interest and instalments of principal by Societies, but the Directors think that, considering the extent of the Bank's operation covering the whole of Bombay Presidency and the comparative ignorance of business methods of some of the class of people constituting the borrowing Societies, the repayments can be deemed fairly regular.

As you are aware the Bank has opened a Branch at Baramati, attached to which there is a shop for the sale, on commission, of jaggery produced by the members of the Nira Canal Group of Co-operative Societies. Manure is also supplied to the members by the Shop on similar terms. Under an arrangement with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the profits of the Shop at the end of the year, after providing for all expenses, are shared equally by the Bank and the Societies. The Bank's share of the Shops's profit for the year 1913-14 amounting to Rs. 1,550 has been included in the present accounts and the Societies' share distributed to them. The Shop accounts for the year 1914-15, not having been adjusted, the Bank's Share of profits has not been included in the present balance-sheet, but will be accounted for next year.

You will notice from the accounts that a sum of Rs. 16,340-13-6 stands to the credit of the Societies' share of the Divisible Fund created outo of the Bank's Profit for the past three years in accordance with clause XIX of the Agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State for India in Council. Under the clause, this Fund is to be made over to the borrowing societies during the third year and the Directors now propose to distribute the amount to the Societies in consultation with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

To provide for the repayment of Debentures of the value of Rs. 6,30,000 issued by the Bank upto 31st March 1914, an additional sum of Rs. 9,450 has been credited to the Sinking Fund, created last year in accordance with clause VIII of the Agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Sinking Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 18,229-10-6, has been invested (under clause IX of the above mentioned Agreement) in the Debentures issued by the Bank and stands in the names of the Accountant-General and the Chairman of your Board. As authorized by Clause III of the Agreement, the Directors have resolved to issue a further Series of Debentures of the value of Rs. 4,20,000. The terms and conditions of this Series of Debentures are the same as those of the last two Series and include the guarantee by the Secretary of State of payment of interest at 4 per cent. till the Debentures are redeemed.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

It will afford you much satisfaction that this year also your Bank has continued to make progress. The net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 38,000 which works out at 11 p. c. on the paid up Share-Capital of the Bank. After paying the usual dividend of 6 per cent. to the Shareholders, the Bank is in a position to increase the Reserve Fund by Rs. 6,500 and to set aside a sum of Rs. 6,500 to be added to the Societies' share of the Divisible Fund created in accordance with our Agreement with the Secretary of State. You will also find from the report that the Directors proposed to set aside a sum of Rs. 3,000 for bad and doubtful debts as mentioned in the report this does not imply that any bad-debts have been incurred, but this provision, I believe you will consider advisable in view of the large amounts of Loans outstanding, and in view of the fact that owing to abnormal circumstances, the recoveries by Co-operative Societies from their members have not been as punctual as usual. The Directors realise that in setting apart this sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the creation of a reserve for doubtful debts the Societies are prevented from sharing Rs. 3,000 of the excess profit divisible under article 19 of our Agreement with Government. The Directors however trust that no contingency will arise for using this fund and in case no bad debts are incurred or of such as are incurred are otherwise provided for, the sum of Rs. 3,000 will be shared equally between the members and the Societies.

STEADY GROWTH OF BUSINESS.

During the year under report the business of the Bank has grown very steadily. There is noticeable a falling off in the advances made through the Baramati Branch to the Nira Canal Group of Co-operative Societies, which borrowed during the year Rs. 4,98,900 as against Rs. 7,12,160 in 1913-14. This decrease is, however, more than balanced by an increase of Rs. 1,92,000 in the amount advanced to Societies in difference parts of the Presidency. At the end of the year the total working Capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 18,01,664. Out of 813 Co-operative Societies, in the Presidency, 304 have obtained Loans from the Bank and the total outstandings of the Bank from these Societies amount to Rs. 16,85,000 as against Rs. 13,74,000 at the end of the previous year. This increase may be attributed partly to the increase in the number of Societies and the strengthening of the credit of the older Societies, partly to the laudable desire evinced by many of the established and well-managed Societies to redeem the old debts of their members. Some of the Societies have also obtained short-termed advances to enable them to tide over the present hard times. The total number of loans advanced during the year is 407 and the total advances amount to Rs. 10,22,000. The periods of the Loans vary from 6 months to 5 years and the Bank's amount due may be classibed as below:—

Amount repayable before 31st March 1918	Rs. 13,60,000
Amount repayable between 31st March 1918 and 31st March 1912	Rs. 3,25,000
Amount repayable after 1920....	Rs. 10,700

FINANCING BANKING UNIONS.

As explained in previous years before a Loan is sanctioned to a rural Society a thorough enquiry is made into the assets in Land of its members by one of the three Special Mamlatdars appointed by Government on the starting of the Bank in 1811. This arrangement was to be in force for three years and last year your Board approached Government to continue the arrangement which had worked admirably and offered to share the expenses of the establishment. Government agreed to continue the Special Mamlatdars' establishment provided the Bank's bore half the expenses incurred by Government in this behalf. The Directors have accepted the arrangement.

As entitled under clause 3 of the Agreement with the Secretary of State the Bank issued at the end of last year debentures of the value of Rs. 4,20,000. During the year the Government of India Committee on Co-operation visited your Bank and thoroughly examined the working of it.

I mentioned to you last year that the Bank was considering the possibility of financing well established and reliable Banking Unions in the Districts. A Scheme was drawn up in consultation with the Registrar and was placed before the last Provincial Co-operative Conference. Later on it was considered by a Meeting of representatives of Central Banks and Unions with the Directors of the Bank and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The general outlines of the Board's scheme were found acceptable.

With these remarks I move the adoption of the report.

The proposition, having been seconded was passed.

On the motion of Dr. Stanley Reed, a dividend of twelve annas per share was declared. All the directors, who retired, were re-elected and Mr. G. K. Deodhar was appointed additional director.

Formal resolutions were then passed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The feature of yesterday's doings on the Stock Exchange was the recovery of the Fort William Jute mill shares which rose from 60 to 66. Many of the favourite stocks were inquired for and fairly large volume of business was reported with prices well maintained. Only a moderate trade took place in coal and tea shares which changed hands at fully steady prices.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16, 16/4; Bokaro and Ramghur 13/8, 13/10, 13/14; Kesoonda 17/10, 17/14; Reliance 37/4, 37/8; Raneegunge 23/4, 23/8, Sendra 12/6, 12/10; Sodeoh 4.6.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 108; Auckland (prefs) 107; Clive (ord) 63, 63/8, Clive (prefs) 94, Delta (ord) 174, 175, 176; Empire (ord) 12/12, 13, 13/4; Fort William (ord) 63, 63/8, 64, 64/8, 65/8, 66, Hooghly (prefs) 11/12, 12; Howrah (prefs) 106; Kaharhatty (ord) 154, 155; Lawrence (ord) 144, 145, 146; Naihati (prefs) 105, 106; Northbrook (ord) 13/12; Reliance (prefs) 100 Soorah (ord) 97, 98, 99; Union (ord) 197/8, 198/8.

Tea:—East India 100.

Misellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 5/12; Bowreah cotton (ord) 137; Cawnpore sugar (ord) 76; Jessore Jhenidah Railway 8/2; Khardah jute 5 per cent. debentures 101.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/6.

A PATRIOTIC OFFENCE.

The summonses issued against Captain McCarthy and Private Black, 1st Automobile Machine-gun Brigade, Canadian Forces, for driving motor-cycles without licences were at East Kent Police Court at Ashford withdrawn upon instructions from the chief constable acting upon advice from the War Office.

Captain McCarthy said that if they were punished in doing their duty after patriotically responding to the call of the Mother-country, the sooner they returned to Canada the better.

33,000 WOMEN RECRUITS.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

Up to the end of March 33,000 women had registered themselves for special war service, said Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to a deputation of women representing 18 women's societies at the Board of Trade during mail week.

The following figures were given by Mr. Runciman showing how many women had declared themselves willing to work in the respective branches of industry:—

Armament works	6,000
Clothing factories	4,000
Dairy work	1,700
Gardeners	500
Agricultural work	2,000
Shop Assistants	1,100
Leather work	500
Clerical or Commercial	5,000

It had been agreed, said Mr. Runciman, that in Government contracts the same piece rates should be paid to women as to men, but no rule was laid down as to time rates. He mentioned that in his own department 600 women were now employed.

Since the Controller of the London telephone service announced four days ago that women were wanted for night telephone duty nearly 2,000 letters a day from applicants have swamped the normal post at the Controller's office in Queen Victoria-street.

A STORY OF BISMARCK.

The "Times" publishes this story of Bismarck which the writer of the letter (Mr. G. S. Howe) says, has not been printed before:—

On the day Bismarck died I received a visit from (the late) Mr. Albert Vandam, who was well known as a clever journalist, a special correspondent in various European countries and the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' a book which had a wide vogue when it was published in 1892. The conversation naturally turned on the great man who had just passed away, and I asked Mr. Vandam if he had ever met Bismarck. He said "Yes," and gave me the following account of their first meeting:—

It was during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Mr. Vandam was acting as war correspondent for one of the London papers, and during the German occupation of Versailles he, with other journalists, was lodged in a certain house from which they were forbidden to be absent after ten o'clock at night. One night my friend had run out of tobacco, and, although it was after ten, he decided to go and try and get some. He was just turning the corner of the street, when he was literally knocked over by a giant of a man hastily coming from the opposite direction.

It was Bismarck himself. Before my friend could rise he was seized by the collar of his coat in an iron grip, and Bismarck demanded. "Who are you, and what are you doing here?" My friend said he was a war correspondent. "Show me your permit," said Bismarck. This was, of course, in order; but, said Bismarck, "What business have you in the streets after ten?" Vandam: "I have run out of tobacco and I can't work, or even live, without tobacco." Bismarck: "You have offered the only excuse I should have accepted, but you ran great risk. A little farther on you would have come across a sentry, and he would have shot you, or if he hadn't (smiling grimly) I would have shot him." Bismarck then gave Mr. Vandam some of his own tobacco, and told him to go back and not do it again.

After the war was over Mr. Vandam called on Bismarck at Freidrichsruh, and was hospitably received by the great man.

SHEEP BREEDING IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The first sheep ever bred in Australia were obtained, says a contemporary, by crossing Indian ewes with Cape rams. This was just over a hundred years ago and from those experiments has grown up the greatest sheep-breeding industry of the world.

The Civil Veterinary Department of the United Provinces is at present busily engaged in trying to turn the tables on the Australian sheep-breeders. Merino rams recently imported from Australia and New Zealand have been mated with selected ewes at various centres in the United Provinces. The experiment is to be carried further on Mendelian lines but already the product of the first breeding operations shows signs of giving an average shear of from seven to nine pounds of wool from the full grown animal as compared with the two pounds obtained from the native sheep of the United Provinces. Apparently the sheep-rearing industry of India in its indigenous state is about as haphazard as most other native industries. The wool is clipped too often and careful methods of shearing, clipping and packing of fleeces are unknown. Mr. Oliver, of the Civil Veterinary Department of the United Provinces, is, nevertheless, hopeful of good results from his experiments.

COONOOR CORDITE FACTORY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 13.

The First Class Magistrate to-day discharged the accused in the case in which C. Doraswamy Iyengar, Assistant Pay Clerk of the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu, who was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of two hundred ten rupeee notes, which were entrusted to him on 8th February.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kassagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D-4

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.

Jersey Moor	Barton	Port Said
Chakla	Allen	Persian Gulf
Heals	Breg	Singapure

The following steamers received their Port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer	Chakdara	for	Durban etc.
,,	Iyo Maru	for	Okamoto

S. S. Saigon Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

S. S. Jersey Moor :—The s.s. Jersey Moor, 2,407 tons, Captain W. B. Barton, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with 5,900 tons of wheat in bags and other goods.

S. S. Chakdara :—The s.s. Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, will sail to-day for Durban, Mombassa and other ports, with a general carggo and 22 saloon and 225 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Iyo Maru :—The s.s. Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. O. Kamoto, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. City of Lahore :—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Lahore left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th instant, (outward bound).

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, May 13th, 1915.

A. Lord Tradegar	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
B. Sardar	Ookerjee	P. G. S. N. Co
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
G. Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	A. Malwany
H. Sailor Prince	Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co
N Angus	Leyzell	T. Morrison & Co
P Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karmala	Evans	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budris		T. M. & Co
6 Barbera	Le Marchand	M. M. & Co
9 Alavi	Fanning	M. M. & Co
10 Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Lhasa		M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Smith	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

H. W.

Sohwedagan	Creagh	Steel Bros

H. D.D.

Iran	Peabody	K. Nixon & Co
Daiboku Maru		Haji Ajam

M. D. D.

Erinpura	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chariton	Choritonas	D. Nanji & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 4,004 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 1,600 cwts. rape seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 199 cwts. kardi seed, R. Purshotam; 9,525 cwts. groundnut seeds, Bombay Co.; 5,576 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee; 1,950 cwts. myrabollams, S. Cooverji; 900 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 44 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co.

Circassia (s) 105 bales wool raw, E. Mahomed; 17 bales wool raw, V. Omersee; 20 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 172 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 73 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Sailor Prince (s) 24,500 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 2,940 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Budrie (s) 660 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 99 cwts. nun vomica, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 330 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Darein Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 454 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Karmala (s) 722 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Karmala (s) 214 cwts. indigo, N. M. Cowasji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Karmala (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 650 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 525 bales cotton twist, A. E. G. Abraham; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Karmala (s) 10 cwts. sharkfins, E. Mohomed.

Malta (s) 75 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 52 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 25 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 2 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 700 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Darein Maru (s) 601 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 3 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Darein Maru (s) 675 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

Brand XXX Mark

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You need't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

Widespread rain has continued in Burma and North-East India. Some of the falls are large for this time of the year. A few light thundershowers occurred also in the south of the Peninsula but elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The principal amounts are :—Akyab five inches, Kyaukpyu three, Tavoy and Thayetmyo one and half; Bhamo and Myitkyina two; Lashio one; Coxs Bazaar three; Chittagong, Narayanganji, Jessore and Hazaribagh one and half; Calcutta and Balasore one; Salom three-quarters.

Frecast :—Extension of the area of rainfall along the east coast of the Peninsula.

Earthquake report :—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about five thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismograph at sixteen hours twenty-five minutes, yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature has risen and is to-day in large excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore; night temperature is also generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded except in Cutch. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual at most places. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rain in light showers has fallen in the Madras Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms are reported from south Ceutral India West, east Central Provinces and Mysore.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula and possibly in the south Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 13th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st, Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	54	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	79.1	70.0	54	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	89.1	77.4	77	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	103.3	87.6	54	1	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.8	86.0	51	..	0.95	—0.83
Rawalpindi	111.7	73.2	24	..	11.64	1.98
Lahore	115.4	81.5	31	..	5.26	1.23
Hissar	113.8	87.2	32	..	3.92	..
Ambala	105.7	80.1	58	..	6.55	0.41
Delhi	109.4	86.2	34	..	12.10	8.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.8	87.0	31	..	8.17	6.18
Mainpuri	110.1	86.2	46	..	4.73	2.17
Jhansi	113.6	89.3	25	..	3.66	1.66
Cawnpore	109.2	84.5	58	..	3.52	1.28
Allahabad	110.1	86.3	52	..	5.06	2.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.7	82.4	75	..	1.17	—0.20
Karachi	89.0	80.5	78	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	106.0	83.7	50	..	3.70	2.08
Jodhpore	110.8	81.0	37	..	3.80	2.07
Kotah	113.2	89.5	31	..	5.93	4.51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	94.4	76.8	66	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	87.4	80.5	79	..	2.42	—1.73
Veraval	84.3	81.1	83	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	102.3	76.1	75	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	105.2	80.6	63	..	0.21	—0.53
Surat	93.3	80.1	69	..	0.32	0.40
Ahmedabad	107.2	75.7	63	..	0.33	—0.12
Deesa	104.7	76.1	60	..	0.96	0.41
Neemuch	105.9	78.0	63	..	4.86	3.92
Indore	105.2	76.6	69	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.7	88.3	34	..	3.94	0.93
Saugor	109.0	83.0	27	..	3.81	1.13
Hoshangabad	109.7	81.8	68	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	106.8	80.3	65	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	108.2	80.0	53	..	5.33	3.62
Amraoti	111.8	81.5	43	..	4.93	2.52
Nagpur	111.3	80.7	32	..	6.20	3.07
Chanda	109.5	86.0	35	..	6.16	2.57
Raipur	110.5	86.1	32	0.01	4.21	1.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.1	83.2	76	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.7	82.1	69	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	92.8	83.1	78	..	2.03	—0.16
Karwar	..	..	..	..	6.70	4.18
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.7	74.4	47	..	4.95	3.76
Ahmednagar	103.4	70.8	50	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	97.2	71.7	71	..	3.39	1.50
Sholapur	106.2	78.1	57	..	7.13	4.70
Bijapur	102.7	76.1	60	..	6.90	4.53
Belgaum	90.5	71.6	76	..	6.07	1.14
Ahmedabad	105.1	73.1	63	..	5.24	3.45
Nizamabad (Indur)	106.9	82.6	39	..	4.88	1.95
Hyderabad	100.4	81.2	50	..	5.57	2.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.0	81.5	77	0.02	4.20	—1.49
Calicut	92.1	82.1	84	..	16.89	3.64
Cochin	90.7	80.8	84	0.03	35.68	16.66
Colombo	89.7	82.4	83	0.14	39.24	—2.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	109.3	85.5	70	..	8.71	0 91
Bellary	103.5	77.9	66	0.12	7.09	3.25
Cuddapah	107.8	82.1	60	0.10	9.41	3.80
Madras	107.5	80.9	88	0.32	25.49	4.51
Bangalore	95.5	71.7	76	..	7.30	0.25
Coimbatore	98.2	76.1	75	..	8.69	0.23
Trichinopoly	104.4	80.4	64	0.03	10.69	—1.51
Negapatam	104.6	82.5	71	..	22.57	—3.90

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.709	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	,,
Dew Point	76.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.722	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	81.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.
Movement of Wind	97	Miles.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL BOY.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.*)

HARI APPA DESHMUKH v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker Sessions Judge of Satara, who agreeing with one of the Assessors found the accused Hari guilty of the murder of the boy Pandurang on the 5th May and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. C.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was a resident of Malgaon in Satara District frequently stayed in Satara with his sister Dhondu, a neighbour and friend of the complainant Bhagu. Accused thus became acquainted with Bhagu and her son Pandurang aged 8 or 9. Pandurang used to wear valuable ornaments consisting of gold bracelets and ear-rings, a gold neck ring called "sari" silver armlets and anklets and a silver head waist belt. Pandurang attended a private school in the lane where his mother lived. On the 5th May he came from school in the afternoon and went back to school. Accused had been staying at that time with his sister and had been frequenting the complainant's house. The boy disappeared after leaving his house in the afternoon and was never seen again. As he did not return from school his mother made enquiries and learning from the school master that he had not been to school in the afternoon, she made a complaint to the Police. Next morning accused left for his village. The complainant's elder son went to Malgaon and asked accused if he had seen his brother, but the accused said he knew nothing about him. No trace was found of the boy for many months. At the end of the last December, the Sub-Inspector of Wai got information that the accused had his wife's brother-in-law were disposing of valuable ornaments in Valuth and other villages of the Javli Taluka. The Sub-Inspector went there and succeeded in tracing a gold bangle to a "Savkar" in Wai. This bangle was identified by the complainant as having been worn by her son. Other ornaments were also recovered from several places and the accused was arrested. Thereafter the accused took the police and panchas to a nullah in the open common outside Godoli, a suburb of Satara and pointed out a spot, where he said the boy was buried. On digging there some small pieces of bones, a slate pencil and a few pieces of a child's check shirt were found. Accused made a full confession before the committing Magistrate, which he retracted in the Sessions Court. From this confession it appeared that attracted by the valuable ornaments worn by the boy, the accused took him with him on some pretext to the open country, where he strangled him and buried him in the nullah were the bones were found.

The Sessions Judge found that the cumulative effect of all the evidence which appeared to be beyond suspicion was such as to leave no doubt in his mind that Pandu was murdered by the accused for the sake of his ornaments. The heinousness of the offence needed no comment. The accused appeared to have taken the boy on the pretext of bowing to a god beyond Godoli, where he strangled him.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th May 1915 was 29.971 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin[g] above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
TH.	13	m 11	23	27	7	13	m 4	30	16	2
		10.	56a	25	11		5	3a	19	6
FR.	14	m 11	56	27	10	14	m 4	59	15	11
		11	25a	25	11		5	37a	19	6
SAT.	15	m 0	27	27	11	15	m 5	28	15	10
		11	55a	25	9		6	12a	19	6
SUN.	16	m 0	57a	27	11	16	m 5	57	15	10
							6	48a	19	8
MO.	17	m 0	26	25	7	17	m 6	26	16	1
		1	28a	27	8		7	25a	20	0
TU.	18	m 0	59	25	3	18	m 6	57	16	6
		2	1a	27	4		8	3a	20	4
W.	19	m 1	36	24	10	19	m 7	31	17	0
		2	37a	26	10		8	44a	20	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
,, 13 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 5m
,, 14 (Friday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 5m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 16 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 17 (Monday)	,,	6h. 4m.	,,	7h. 6m
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,,	6m 4m.	,,	7h. 7m
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

NEW STORAGE BATTERY FOR SUBMARINES.

Mr. Edison, the celebrated inventor, announces that he has produced a new storage battery which will enable submarines to remain submerged for 10 days without the crew running into danger of choloride poisoning. The battery will give a submarine a range of 15,000 miles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 13th.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Joseph, L.M. & S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Medical Officer, Savantvadi.

Mr. P. C. Govinden, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th April 1915.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, Probationary Deputy Collector, Satara, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 16th April, 1915.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 16th April 1915.

Miss A. E. Brooke, Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days with effect from the 15th May 1915

The Educational Inspector in Sind to be in charge of the office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Miss A E. Brooke.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Surgeon, Karwar, with attached duties, vice Major B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S.

The service of Civil Assistant Surgeon Jacob E. Solomon, L.M. & S., and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gaffurkhan Bahadurkhan are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on civil duty at Basra with effect from the 12th and 8th March 1915, respectively.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the city of Surat for a term of three years with effect from the 1st June 1915.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Frank Harrington is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Mr. K. A. Gandhi, M. B., B. S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay on probation for a period of six months.

Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L.M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Alibag, with effect from the date of retirement of Assistant Surgeon Gangadhar Gopal Bepardikar, L.M. & S.

On return from leave, Mr. Ali Akbar, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, is posted to the Northern Division.

Mr. J. L. Grant, Assistant Engineer, passed, on the 12th April 1915, an examination in Sindhi.

Mr. Virupax S. Kulolgi to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., proceeded on military duty.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on the completion of his settlement work in Satara, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., transferred.

HE HERITAGE OF TH[E] SEA.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.

Parties may rise and fall, using for their battle-cries the waning of Britain's greatness; pointing to the white-fringed green of the sea and crying aloud that our honour is falling to decay. But the sea remains our heritage; and the sea breeds up sailors who are independent of party; men whose forefathers wielded sponge and rammer under Nelson's eye, writes Captain Frank H. Shaw, in "The United Methodist Magazine." Navies come and navies go; the British sailor remains the same. Put him on the shot-smitten deck of a wooden clumsiness; coop him up in the steam-filled machine-shop that to-day bears the British flag; let a hideous death smite him down from a point invisible—the British sailor does not change. No matter what his ship may be, he is there, as ready as of old to fight to the death to nail the meteor flag to the mast, and carry it with him to glorious victory or the lowest caverns of the sea—that Britain's heritage might be preserved inviolate, that British hearts may beat in ordered peace. It counts, the Great Idea that is, the Idea that the sea is Britain's own inviolable possession. . . Our British sailors—the men who have made our heritage, men who will maintain it to the death—go forward uncomplainingly to their deaths that Britain may live and glory in her goodly heritage till time shall cease and the sea shall give up its dead.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 8th May 1915 was as follows :—

Bombay City 37, Broach District 7, Surat District 33, Thana District 19, East Khandesh District 11, Nasik District 31, Ahmednagar District 3, Poona Town 1, Other places in Poona District 4, Sholapur District 5, Satara District 16, Kolaba District 3, Belgaum District 34, Dharwar District 15, Karachi Town and Port 145, Other places in Karachi District 20, Hyderabad District 32, Nawabshah District 3, (for previous week) Larkana District 3, Sukkur District 192 (for 2 weeks) Thar and Parkar District 1 (for previous week), Khairpur State 8, Cutch State 3, Kathiawar Agency 12, Rewa Kantha Agency 1 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 18, Total 657.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ending May 11, there was rain in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and Cutch. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S WAR-GIFTS.

The Maharaja of Patiala has offered the following articles for Sikh soldiers serving at the front :—10,000 khaki shirts of Cawnpore twill; 10,000 *kachs;* 10,000 towels; 10,000 combs and ornamental *kirpans;* 2,000 religious books (pocket size); Rs. 1,500 forth of *retha* and Rs. 700 worth of sarson oil. In addition, his Highness has also offered sweet-meats for distribution to all Indian soldiers at the front on the occasion of the King Emperor's birthday. The gifts have been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy.

RAILWAY WORKING IN WAR.

WONDERFUL ORGANISATION.

Few people (says the "Weekly Scotsman") realise the magnitude of the task which is being imposed upon the railways of Great Britain during the present crisis. Although the control of the railways of the country was immediately on the outbreak of war vested on behalf of the Government in the Railway Executive Committee, so far as the general public is concerned there has been, for all intents and purposes, no change in the management and working of the individual railways.

On August 4th, when war was declared, the War Office issued an announcement to the effect that an Order in Council had been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, declaring that it was expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain. This control, it was added, would be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways, which had been formed for some time and which had prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act. It was also stated that the effect of the use of the powers under the Act would be to co-ordinate the demands on the railways of the civil community with those necessary to meet the special requirements of the naval and military authorities. The almost negligible inconvenience which has been experienced by the general public and by the trading community as a whole proves how successfully the railway companies have risen to the occasion.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Railway Executive Committee is composed of twelve general managers of the principal railways. The Chairman, Sir H. A. Walker, of the London and South-Western Railway, received his knighthood in recognition of the services he is rendering to the State. The constitution of the Committee provided that the normal management of railways was not to superseded during the time they were taken over by the Government, the idea being that in time of emergency the Committee should be in a position to give instructions and require the separate railways to co-operate as parts of a single system.

In a notification issued on August 4th by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, it was explained that "The control of the railways has been taken over by the Government for the purpose of ensuring that the railways, locomotives, rolling stock, and staff shall be used one complete unite in the best interests of the State for the the movement of troops, stores, and food supplies."

It will thus be seen that apart from Admiralty and Military requirements the management of the railway sercives of the country is, notwithstanding State control, being left very much in the hands of the railway companies themselves. The elasticity of the arrangement has gone a long way towards ensuring the maintenance, as a whole, of the facilities which were accorded to the civil traffic prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S HARD WORK.

It must not, however, be overlooked by the public that the ample services which they have enjoyed during the war period have only been obtained at a very great sacrifice on the part of the railwaymen of the country. This will the more readily be appreciated when it is stated that the greatly increased traffics which require to be handled at the present time are being dealt with by a staff which has been depleted to the extent of about ten per cent. as a result of employees joining the colours. Out of a total of about 600,000 railway workers in the United Kingdom nearly 72,000 have answered their country's call and the great majority of these men have not been replaced.

It has been pointed out on more than one occasion that any man who is required for the working of the railway is as truly serving his country by remaining at his post as he would be if he enlisted with the Forces. Certainly no one has done more for his country during the present crisis than the railwayman, and has amply earned the war bonus recently granted. In all positions and grades the men have shown a keenness and zeal, as well as a loyalty, which have combined to obtain the not less than marvellous results in railway working which have been achieved during the past eight months.

DURING MOBILISATION.

Perhaps the greatest strain was put on the railway companies during the period of mobilisation, when the movement of hundreds of thousands of troops all over the country had to be carried out within a comparatively short period. Elaborate time-table programmes were drawn up by the companies in peace times for the running of troop trains, and these had to be revised and brought up to date from time to time to ensure that they would fit in with the ordinary train service. It is to the credit of all concerned that while during mobilisation the full ordinary services were maintained in no case did a single hitch occur in the carrying out of these time-tables.

The transport arrangements for the mobilisation of troops involved the running of about 1,500 trains, and on one day alone 213 troop trains were run in different parts of the country.

Many circumstances have arisen and will continue to arise, as a result of the war to hamper and militate against efficient railway working.

As a result of the establishment of huge military camps at various parts of the country, immense new traffics have been created at points where the demands on the railways in times of peace were of a very limited nature. A large number of men engines, and vehicles are set apart and require to be kept in constant readiness for naval and military purposes.

One of the greatest burdens put upon the railways, and especially the southern lines, is, of course, the transport of the Expeditionary Force and the immense quantities of stores required.

The demands of the naval authorities upon the railways are from time to time of a very severe nature, and add considerably to the stress brought about by the present war conditions.

In addition to traffic requirements, the military authorities have requisitioned the resources of the railway companies for the provision of ambulance trains, the building of road transport waggons, the supply of telephones, as well as for a very large variety of other functions, which, for obvious reasons, are not made public.

More than one-half of the total number of steamers, tugs, etc., owned by the railway companies and representing a large tonnage, have been taken over by the Government for transport and other services.

SEA TRAFFIC DIVERTED TO RAILWAYS.

In the case of civil traffic as a result of the dangers to navigation, the railways have had a severe task put upon them in carrying the heavy tonnage of seaborne trade which has been diverted to land transport. In consequence, also, of the partial and in some cases the complete closing of the North Sea ports, very heavy coal and other shipments have been transferred to the west coast, involving a very long railway haulage of export commodities which are produced in close proximity to the east coast ports, from which they were formerly shipped.

The highly satisfactory results which have been obtained by the railways since the outbreak of war have only been achieved by the closest co-operation between the various companies. Every device has been resorted to which will ensure the best interests of the country. Traffic has been diverted from one line to another to facilitate dispatch. Each company has come to the assistance of others in regard to the supply of rolling stock and engine power, and in various ways steps have been taken to ensure that, while continuing to give preference to Government requirements, there will also be provided the promptest possible transit of civil traffic.

In view of the praiseworthy manner in which the many difficulties have been surmounted in the past both by the Railway Executive Committee and the Railway Companies themselves, the public need have little fear for the future so long as the enemy is kept from our shores.

GERMANISM IN AMERICA.

AN INTERNAL DANGER.

The threat of the German colony to conduct an electoral campaign in the United States calls forth the following spirited comment by S. Perez Triana in "The English Review" :—

"The present world-conflict involves the issues of liberty and democracy as against privilege and despotism. Prussia and her satellites stand for a privileged military caste, and for a system of government and administration hostile to all the conceptions of the founders of the Republic. Prussianism is the very negation of all their hopes and ideals.

The vote as a birthright, or acquired at a later period, is rigidly restricted within the fundamental principles of the institutions. It has solely the welfare of the nation for its scope. To foster or to promote the interests of a foreign despotism by means of the vote granted, in honour, by the Republic for the defence of liberty is a labour of treason; to use that vote as a weapon of coercion to make traitors of others is to adopt the tactics of blackmail.

The present upheaval that stirs the world to its foundations has revealed an internal danger for the United States compared with which the War of Secession was as harmless as a peal of thunder in the distance, for even if the nation had been rent in twain the fundamental orientations would have survived in the sections. But to-day Prussianism has its servants inside the temple of the Republic. They wear the garb of priests of the nation, and they take their orders from Berlin.

The people of the United States will certainly prove to the world in this hour of trial, fraught with the issues of life and death to the cause of liberty, that "the insidious wiles of foreign influence" will not prevail. They will not be overawed or cajoled by the Teutons in their midst; they will not bend the submissive knee to Potsdam, and they will show themselves worthy of the trust which Providence placed in their hands, Humanity is hanging breathless on the issue.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer due at day break.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, "The Patriotic Pierrots" 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 16.

Marathi Literary Conference, Madhav Bag.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Company Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4-10 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PRIEST—On May 4th at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Robert Priest, M.B., R.A.M.C., a daughter.
KABRAJI—At Belgaum, on 12th May, 1915 the wife of Zal K. N. Kabraji, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—MILNER—On the 5th May, at Amraoti Camp, Berar, Albert Christopher Barclay, Asst. Superintendent, Commrs's Office, Berar, to Florance, daughter of Edward Milner, Divisional Engineer, Berar.
FORAN—CUMBERLEGE—At St. Mathew's Church, Ealing, on the 1st May, by the Rev. Henry C. Douglas, Captain W. R. Foran, Suffolk Regiment, to Helen Marion, only daughter of the late Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, Indian Army, and granddaughter of the late Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C.
ROGERS—DALBY—On the 5th April, at Christ Church, Simla, Edward Fredrick Rogers, to Ethel Augusta Dalby, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dalby.
LODWICK—CRUMP—On the 1st April at St. Gregory's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Father Bernard Haves, Captain Ledwick, 3rd Goorkha Rifles, third son of R. W. Lodwick, late I.C.S., to Kathleen, youngest daughter of the Hon. H. Ashbrooke Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S.

DEATHS.

FARMER—At Quetta, on 1st May of enteric, F. G. Farmer, 2nd-Lieut., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
FRANLIN—On the 27th April, at Gwalior, Dorothy Jessie, the dearly loved wife of Major G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service.
JAHANS—On the 3rd April, at the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, suddenly of double pneumonia, Clarence Mayho Jahans, Acctt., M. W. S., aged 47.
GRANT—On the 1st April 1915 at Great Malvern, Maragaret Grant (Molly) daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Grant, of the Indian Civil Service, and grand daughter of the late Mr. James Murray, of Glenmoriston.
TROTTER—On the 9th May 1915, at Chapel St. Vepery, Careline Priscilla Trotter, wife of Mr. J. B. Trotter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cacell, C.I.E., Commanding.
163.—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "H" Coy. from this date:—

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4098 Vol. N. M. George, to be Sergeant.
No. 3759 Vol. E. C. Jelley, to be Sergeants.
No. 8396 Vol. G. J. W. Baker, to be Sergeant.
No. 8382 Vol. C. D. Ryder, to be Sergeant.
No. 4949 Vol. L. E. Walsh, to be Corporal.
No. 8383 Vol. J. A. Puddington, to be Corporal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8392 Vol. E. A. Merrett, to be Lce-Corporal.
No. 8385 Vol. W. A. Wilson, to be Lce-Corporal.
No. 2161 Vol. H. H. Spooner, to be Lce-Corporal.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders.

May 14.

Enrolments.—Mr. Ernest John Newman having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.
Leave.—Leave of absence ex: India is granted to the undermentioned Members.
Trooper C. W. A., Turner, 6 months (Medical Certificate.)
Trooper F. S. White, from 1st June to 31st December 1915.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

Polonaise.—"Life for the Czar" .....Glinka.
Overture.—"Morning, Noon and Night" .....Suppe.
Valse.—"Ciribiribin" .....Bucalossi.
Ballet Music from.—"William Tell" Rossini.
Bell Gavotte.—"Les Clocehs de St. Malo" .....Rimmer.
Selection.—"San Toy" .....Jones.
Two Step.—"Get Out and Get Under" .....Abrahams.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Medina with the outward Mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th intant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday the 12th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from the 24th inst. full designations of senders of inland telegrams (such as, Manager, Army Navy Stores, Zemindar of Palamcotta, Manager, Betteah) will be accepted as signature at the end of the text.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, notifies that the London Chamber of Commerce Examination is unavoidably postponed to 17th May 1915. Question papers will be set on 17th, 18th, and 19th May in order and at the hours originally fixed for the 2rd, 4th and 5th May, respectively.

NEW STANDS FOR PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

The establishment of two stands for public conveyance on Mathew Road, one for ten victorias by the side of the wall of Sandhurst Bridge, and the other for ten motor taxi-cabs on the side of the cast iron railings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

MISSING MONEY.

Mr. Arthur Spink of Hornby Road reports that his cashier handed him a cash box on the evening of the 11th instant, saying it contained Rs. 885 in currency notes. The box was then placed in the safe by a peon and the safe was locked up. The box was opened on Wednesday, when it was found to contain only Rs. 655, the balance of Rs. 230 being missing.

PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE.

The Bombay Government desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th July 1915. The rules for the appointment are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Nine attacks and nine deaths from plague and seven attacks and three deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, four of the plague attacks being reported from Worli, and one each from Fort (North), Mandvi, Dongri, Byculla and Mahim. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 115 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 92 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Wednesday was 1,926, out of which 52 were discovered to be plague-stricken. A Ward had contributed 2 of these latter, B Ward 28, C Ward 13, D Ward 1, E Ward 8, F and G Wards nil.

GOLDSMITHS' BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Balla Atmaram and Bapu Succaram, goldsmiths, with breach of trust in respect of gold beads of the value of Rs. 46, belonging to Ramnath Madhsram, also a goldsmith. Mr. Parekh defended the second accused.

The complainant gave the beads to the first accused to wash. The latter failed to return them and put off the complainant from time to time. Subsequently the second accused, who worked in the same shop as the first, told the complainant that the beads had been pledged by the first accused with a Marwari. The complainant informed the Police, who arrested the accused. The evidence of the Marwari showed that the beads had been pledged with him by the second accused for Rs. 25.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 38, out of the amount of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ROBBED BY HIS FRIEND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Din Mohmed Madar Bux was charged with the theft of Rs. 96 in cash belonging to Esuf Mohmed, a "bhistie."

About ten days ago, the complainant missed his savings from his box. Suspecting the accused who lodged in the same room as he, the complainant questioned him when the accused admitted having stolen the money and produced the duplicate key to the box which had been missing. Information was given to the Police who recovered Rs. 61 out of the property. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. JOHN RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is the list of doners to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund to May 7th:—

Already acknowledged, Rs. 3,35,013-9-5; Government High School, Gonda, Rs. 23; H. V. Cobb, Esq., C. I. E., Rs. 149-15; Lodge Tyrrell Leith, Baroda, Rs. 50; Northern Army Ladies Assocn. Peshawar, Rs. 200; St. Andrew's Preceptory, Bombay, Rs. 100; Government High School, Muzaffargarh, Rs. 4; Government High School, Rae Bareli, Rs. 13-11; Ladies War Help Society, Kashmir, Rs. 83-7; Proceeds of Children's Play, per Mrs. Greenhill and Dr. Equand, Rs. 97; Empress High School, Bombay, Rs. 36-12; Collected by Mr. T. W. S. Thomas, Hailakandi, Rs. 50; Sirhar High School, Cochin State, Rs. 37-8; Collected by Civi Surgeon, Seoni, Rs. 777; R. A. Chapter, Simla, Rs. 50 and Colonel Godfrey, C. I. E., Surna, Rs. 1,000; Grand Total Rs. 3,37,685-14-5.

The following gifts and donations have been received during the week ending May 8th from the Simla Ladies' Committee:—Mr. Low, Rs. 200; Mr. H. V. Craik, Rs. 10; Colonel Younghusband, Rs. 50; Mrs. Wilson, Rs. 10; Mrs. Tanner, Rs. 10; Messrs. Ranken, 6 prs. socks; The Hon. Sir W. Meyer, Books; Mrs. Bamber 6prs. pyjamas, 6 boxes soap, 3 tins coffee, 5 lbs. tea; G. R. Parker Esq., 13 tweed caps, 3 tweed hats and 3 sleeping suits; Ram Singh, Tailor Master, 6 pieces of cloth for bandages; Mr. Faletti, books and papers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Austen Smith, late Civil Surgeon, Simla, E., who is now the Officer Commanding No. 1 Indian General Hospital, Kitchener Indian Hospital, Brighton, writing with reference to Red Cross gifts for the sick and wounded says.—"Now we have been working for some weeks I can say more about the value of the Red Cross gifts supplied to my hospital. We have found them of the greatest use to us in our work and the comforts and clothing are much appreciated by our patients and we are most grateful for the gifts. I should be very glad if our gratitude for the gifts could be communicated to the generous donors."

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOUS LEAGUE.

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF RS. 10,000 A YEAR FOR THREE YEARS.

H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction for a further period of three years beginning from 1st April, 1915, a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year to the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WORK BY LOCAL BOARDS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government have recently published a resolution reviewing the Reports of the various Local Boards in this Presidency for the year 1913-14. In the concluding paragraph of the Resolution it is mentioned with regard to the great extent of apathy of non-official members of the boards that "a considerable proportion of the Boards' funds is absorbed by such objects as education, which is largely under Departmental control, establishments, and the up-keep of existing works and in which the non-official members can have very little interest. It is admitted on all hands that unless the elected members are in a majority on these boards and "a unless more powers are delegated to them, this apathy cannot be removed. The apathy is there, and it is bound to remain there as long as the District and Taluka Boards are run by Government Officials and as long as all important business of the Boards is disposed of in a meeting lasting for 15 to 30 minutes only and that too held once every three months.

Coming to the subject of primary education, which is one of the two big items of expenditure of the Boards, it is seen that, out of a total revenue of 81¼ lakhs, a little over 32 lakhs was spent for education. But at the same time it should be remembered that 25 1/3 lakhs out of these 32 lakhs came as Government contribution, or in other words 80 per cent. of the expenditure came from the Imperial Government, the remaining 20 per cent. only being contributed by the local cess fund of the Boards. Had the Government not made the liberal contributions that they have done of recent years to the whole country for education and sanitation, the Boards unassisted would not have been able to educate even 25 per cent. of the children which they are now doing. But how long will the country have to depend on these Government doles year after year, which are sure to be curtailed during years of financial stress, for one of its main necessities of existence for in this 20th century no nation of importance can afford to keep 94 per cent. of its population in complete darkness, as India is doing. Unless more money is forthcoming, it is impossible to break down the illiteracy of the masses. As the Director of Public Instruction mentions in his latest report, any amount of money that can be set aside for the extension of primary education is but too little for the demand.

It is a well-known fact that there is greater illiteracy in villages than in towns and cities, or in other words, in District Board areas as contrasted with Municipal areas. Naturally there are greater facilities for the masses of people to acquaint themselves with the rudiments of knowledge in towns and cities than in scattered population of villages. About 9½ lakhs of pupils attend primary schools in the whole Presidency and this means that 3.4 per cent. of the population of the Presidency attend primary schools. Taking the Local Board areas only, that is, excluding the population of towns and cities, we find that only 3½ lakhs of pupils attend primary schools of the Boards, the population of which is 153½ lakhs, or 2.4 per cent. of the population of villages is at school against 3.4 for the whole Presidency. This shows that there is greater necessity of redoubling our efforts in villages than in towns and cities, and this can be done only if more money is coming forth. More schools, better trained teachers and further school equipment is the cry everywhere.

Taking the statistics of education of the different Districts we find that richer districts can afford to spend more in the direction of primary education and are thus enabled to provide schooling for a larger percentage of its population than the poorer ones. Usually poorer Districts are backward and illiterate, and unless special efforts are made to remove their backwardness, they will remain still more backward in the race for literacy. The rich districts of Surat and Broach could afford to spend for education 6½ and 8 annas per head of population respectively, while the backward districts of Thana and Panch Mahals could spend only 2½ and 3¾ annas respectively per head of population. This enabled the richer districts to send to school 5 & 5.1 per cent. of their population against 1.9 & 2.1 per cent. of the population of the poorer districts respectively. This is for the Northern Division of the Presidency. Taking districts of Southern Division, Dharwar has spent 3¾ annas per head thereby sending 3 per cent. of its population to school while poor Ratnagiri has spent a little over 1¾ annas only and is able to provide for teaching only 1.9 per cent. of its population, though it spends as much as 19 per cent. of its total income for education. The total income of the District of Karachi is as high as Re. 1-7½ annas per head of population against the average for all districts of 8½ annas only, but it spends only 20 per cent of its income against an average of 39½ per cent. for all the districts of the Presidency. As is well-known, Sind is educationally the most backward division, sending only 1.2 per cent. of its population to primary schools against 2.4 per cent. the average for all the districts, and 3.4 for the whole presidency. The most backward of all districts is Thar and Parkar, sending only 0.7 per cent. of the total population to school.

At present the literate population consists mainly of the high castes of the Hindu and Mahomedan population, which go to form but a small percentage of total population. The backward classes are illiterate to such an unbelieavable extent that one is aghast when he reads the latest census figures of the literacy, or really of the illiteracy, of the backward classes. When one finds that only one in 42 in nearly 15 lacs of the Marathas of the Deccan can read and write a letter, only 1 in 136 from the Baluchis of Sind, who number no less than 5¾ lacs, not to speak of the unfortunate Mahars and Bheds numbering 2 lacs who can show only 1 literate in 206 of their population, and the secluded aborigines of Gujarat and Khandesh numbering over 6 lacs who can show only 1 in nearly 300, one becomes a pessimist and thinks that it is no use crying in this wilderness of ignorance. These people live in villages, almost exclusively and it is to the agency of the District and Taluka boards that one has to see for the amelioration of their condition, which at present seems almost hopeless. Primary Education has sooner or later to be made universal, either by easy compulsion or by spreading throughout the country a network of schools in the words of the King, accompanied by persuasion. No sane man can afford to jeer at humble efforts which are being made to raise the down-trodden and long-neglected classes in this country, as your contemporary recently did in one of its fits of sarcastic humour, while reviewing the report on education in India for 1913-14. Yes, we want the masses of our people, including butlers, dhobis, hamals, and even sweepers tobe literate and that will make them better workers in their own trades and will make them better citizens of the Empire. Yours, etc.

A.V.T.

Official and Personal.

The Raja of Mahmudabad has been unanimously elected President of the Special Provincial Conference to be held at Allahabad on the 30th instant, to discuss the question of Council Government for the U. P.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. L. P. Watson has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr. Ledgard. His candidature for the Chamber's seat on the U. P. Council is being opposed by Lala Dinanath.

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren yesterday succeeded Sir Loraine Dunbar as Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., has been gazetted Municipal Commissioner for the city of Surat for a term of three years with effect from 1st June, 1915.

Mr. Bourdillon succeeds Mr. Murray, who has joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, as Registrar of the Allahabad High Court.

Dr. H. C. Venis, Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, has been allowed extraordinary leave without pay for four months.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Last night was "Gala" night at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties and as usual on these occasions there was a large and appreciative audience. The chief attraction was the troupe of entertainers known as the Palace Patriotic Pierrots, a number of enterprising performers who were costumed in the flags and colours of the various allies. They filled up the whole of the second part of the entertainment with a Vaudeville programme that was evidently greatly appreciated. It would, probably, be impossible to introduce any view of strict originality into a show of this kind but the Patriotic Pierrots harped an old chords in an original way and managed to keep the fun up to a high level throughout the time they occupied the stage. The company includes two very attractive little soubrettes, Misses Rosie and Peggie, dressed as France and Japan respectively whose "Vickey Glide" was one of the successes of the evening and is certainly worth seeing. Steve Buckingham, the leading humourist, is well-known to Gaiety audiences and has no difficulty in keeping them amused, and he was well assisted by Tom Richards, Norah Moore, Allis Moore and the two dainty little creatures already mentioned.

An excellent picture programme occupies the first part of the show.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following candidates have passed the School Final Examination at the Centres mentioned below:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Agashe, Narayan Shridhar, Kale, Vishnu Krishna, Shanbhag, Ganpati Achut, Tulpule, Purushottam Anant.

EX-STUDENTS.

Joglekar, Ganesh Dattatraya, Joglekar, Keshav Nilakantha, Joshi, Narayan Balaji, Joshi, Purushottam Vinayak, Kale, Balwant Laxman, Kamat, Padmanabh Janardan, Karve, Bhalchandra Janardhan, Keskar, Chintaman Ramchandra, Kher, Ramchandra Narayan, Mauskar, Vishnu Tryambak, Rajwade, Achyut Vishnu, Sathe, Ganpatrao Vishwanathrao.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Afinwala, Natverlal Thakordas, Bhardiwala, Haribhai Karshanbhai, Bhatt, Gaurishankar Amritlal, Bhatt, Nandshankar Vishwanath, Christy, Arul Lalloobhai, Desai, Chunilal Harvachhram, Gohel, Popatbhai Najibhai, Jhala, Bapalal Jamsinhji, Joshi, Bhupatrai Joyshankar, Kantharia, Premvijaya Chimanlal, Khojbalia, Jekison Harilal Malik, Nabiniya Rasoolniya, Mehta, Kanaiyalal Manekbal, Mehta, Navnitlal Rajabhai, Merch, Dhulabhai Punjabhai, Mukhtiar, Khushmanial Jinabhai, Patel, Jivabhai Lakhabhai, Ruwala, Mehanlal Chunilal, Shah, Chimanlal Narsinbhai, Shah, Mulji Vrajlal, Shabana, Aderji Jamsedji, Shaikh, Adambhai Usufbhai, Vijayakar, Rasiklal Dalsukhbhai.

EX-STUDENTS.

Desai, Paragji Dahyabhai, Dhelabhai Chandulal Rangildas, Hazrat, Ambarishlal Indulal, Mehta, Vamanrao Keshavlal, Pandya, Hiralal Kalidas, Patel, Chaturbhai Ranchodbhai, Sheth, Maneklal Chhotalal.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

STUDENTS WEEK IN AID OF BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, May 12.

Visitors and residents at Panchgani have been given a happy entertainment during the course of the last week by the students of St. Joseph's Convent High School in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. It was hoped that the Belgian Consul would have been able to attend; but at the last moment he was detained, and the celebration was opened by the Lady Aga Khan, always a loyal friend of the Convent.

First, on Wednesday, the 5th, a bazaar and sale of work was held in the Convent Hall. The room was picturesquely decorated with the colours of the Allies, and both in the morning and in the evening the flow of visitors was steady. The stalls were held for the most part by the ladies of the neighbourhood, assisted by the ladies on the staff of the Convent and some of the elder students. The stalls were well supplied with toys and with excellent needle-work, both Indian and European; to much of this the students had themselves contributed, and the results of their work speak much, both for their industry and for their training in taste and design. It was satisfactory to hear that no less than Rs. 700 had been made for the Belgian Fund as the result of this day's labour.

On Friday, the 7th, a concert was given for the same purpose. His Excellency the Governor kindly sent over his band from Mahableshwar to assist the performers, and an altogether successful concert was given to a crowded house. Conspicuous among the items were the violin playing of Miss Ellis, which is known and appreciated far beyond Panchgani, and the piano duet of Misses Hassett and Chappell, an exceptionally accurate performance. A Girl Guides' Display by the Senior Pupils, which concluded with the song "Your King and Country Want You" sung by Miss Taylor, stirred the audience to great applause, which was almost equalled by the reception given to the "Fairy Dance" an action song by the Junior Pupils. It was impossible to watch these two performances especially the last,—for the smaller the child the more difficult the task,—without reflecting on the untiring energy that must have been spent upon their preparation. Nor, I think, was the earnestness with which they were gone through, as seen on the little faces, lost upon the audience.

The first part of the programme closed with a farce "Matrimony" in which six "Grumbling Husbands" attempt to improve upon six "Doleful Wives" and of course were worsted, as they always are. Has anyone ever dared to write a farce in which the other happened? The students rose to the occasion, and both the "Husbands" by their grumbling, and the "Wives" by their wailing, and at the end by the use they made of their opportunity, emphasised with not a little irony the weakness of the stronger sex. Nor should we omit to mention the acting of "Mary Anne," the nurse maid, and that of "Policeman X," both of whom may be said to have forgotten themselves, so completely did they enter into their roles.

But the event of the evening was the Cantata "Esther" performed at the end of the second part. For this new scenery had been painted and the dresses were a marvel of colour and design. The music and movements of the choruses had been prepared with special care; most were particularly struck with the chorus of maidens that introduced Haman to the stage, and the very solemn chant of the Jews, with Mordecai in their midst, first pleading to Esther to intercede for them to the king, and then supplicating, the Lord on her departure. When the scene dropped after that prayer the audience almost forgot to applaud; and playgoers knew what that means. In the acting, specially to be noticed, was the extraordinary clear articulation; not a word was lost; and in a dignified Cantata of this kind one may say that is everything. The blending of the colours in the dresses was admirable; Esther was every inch a queen, Ahasuerus no less a king, and the rest fitted themselves round these in perfect symmetry as the Tableau at the end very beautifully showed.

On Monday, the 10th, the programme with slight variations was repeated for the benefit of the pupils of the other Panchgani schools, the European Ladies' High School, the Parsi Boys' High School, and the European Boys' High School. Each evening the Sisters were assisted by the kindliness of their resident neighbours which is characteristic of Panchgani. Those who had helped at the stalls in the bazaar were no less indefatigable during the concerts. Mr. Millard in particular, the genial magistrate of Panchgani, was ever ready to act as Master of the Revels, and to make sure that the audience were always at their ease.

The students had hoped for Rs. 1,000 as a fruit of their labours to add to the Belgian Relief Fund; it was no small satisfaction to learn that the sum was raised and passed. Rs. 150 the equivalent of the annual prizes (this year generously sacrificed) has also found its way to the Fund as the result of an unanimous vote on the part of the school.

INSANITY DUE TO ALCOHOL.

When alcohol is taken into the body there is no tissue that escapes its baneful influence, writes George Thomason, M.D., L.R.C.P., in "Good Health." The more highly organised the tissue, the more susceptible it is to any poisonous agent. Therefore for the delicate cells of the nervous system alcohol has a special predilection. The terrible effects of alcohol upon the nervous system are strikingly apparent in the brain degeneracy it produces, as evidenced by insanity. Statistics gleaned from all parts of the world show positively that at least fifty per cent. of all insanity is due to alcohol.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING NOTES.

There are great possibilities about Archiestown, says Vigilant in the "Sportsman," who was doubtless benefitted by his Liverpool outing, and this big, good-looking son of Sir Archibald, although I do not for a moment imagine he is as good as Roseland, may do worthy service for Mr. Bassett. Still, if the splint trouble from which Roseland has suffered can be kept under, he is likely to play a big part for the classic races. The Two Thousand is due for decision three weeks hence, mention of which reminds me of the melancholy circumstance that instead of having a place in the field, Redfern will the same morning be sold, together with others of the late Lord Cadogan's horses. One does not hear much concerning the prospective classic candidates just now, but this opportunity will serve to contradict the rumours detrimental to Torloisk, which I am authoritatively empowered to state have no foundation whatever in fact. On the contrary, the good-looking son of Gallinule has throughout the winter recess progressed to the entire satisfaction of both owner and trainer, and great hope is entertained that he will compensate Mr. Hulton for the Shogun, Lomond, and Fairy King disappointments. Apart from two failures when he had not recovered from a severe cough, Torloisk had a good record last year, winning his last four engagements off the reel. He won at Liverpool and Manchester after the style of a good horse, and was hardly stretched to beat Erminia, Tingvalla, and others for the Hopeful Stakes at Newmarket, winding up with another convincing display in the Prendergast Stakes.

In such a big-framed horse there was room for more than ordinary improvement from two to three years old, and already favourably impressed with his public performances I am prepared to find him grown into a grand horse when he makes his appearance, according to present arrangements, in the Craven Stakes, when he may meet both Pommern and Cattistock.

"THE STORY OF STOCKWELL."

In collaboration Mr. John Griffiths, the present stud groom to Lord Derby at Knowsley, and Mr. Edward Moorhouse have given a marvellously interesting history of the great stallion, Stockwell, in the April issue of the "Bloodstock Breeders' Review." Until St. Simon came on the scene there never was a thoroughbred sire in what may be termed modern times that achieved anything like the same wonderful stud success as Stockwell, who may be said to have reached his zenith as a stallion in 1866, when three of his sons, Lord Lyon, Saversnake, and Rustic, occupied the three leading places in the Derby. Not only that, for Lord Lyon and Monarch of the Glen (also by Stockwell) ran first and second for the Two Thousand Guineas, and the first two in the Derby occupied the same positions in the St. Leger, while Repulse secured for Stockwell in the One Thousand Guineas. In the matter of the total amounts won by his sons and daughters Stockwell's record was considerably inferior to that of St. Simon, for in the twenty-four seasons that the stock of the great son of Galopin won races in these country they amassed the huge sum in stakes of £548,719 5s. From a table compiled by Mr. Moorhouse it can be seen that the sons and daughters of Stockwell won their total of £358,989 in only nineteen years, their sire dying as the result of an accident when only twenty-one years old. The get of St. Simon therefore (who lived to 27) had an advantage of five years over the offspring of the mighty golden chestnut son of The Baron out of Pocahontas. In Stockwell's day, moreover, there were no "ten-thousand-pounders" to swell his winning total, whereas sons of St. Simon among them carried off four Eclipse Stakes, two Princess of Wales's Stakes, and two Jockey Club Stakes. When Stockwell's death occurred early in May, 1870, it was given out that he died of internal inflammation, but not many years ago this was corrected, and Griffiths, who witnessed the accident, has now confirmed the version that he reared up when brought into the covering yard, over-balanced, and fell on to his tail, with the result that his spine was broken about four joints from the croupper. Griffiths states: "We got Stockwell back to his box and tried to communicate with Mr. Naylor, who was away yachting at the time. Day after day went by without our hearing anything. Stockwell died about the ninth day, May 5. It was the gamest death I ever saw. He had walked continually round his box, and at the end gave a loud neigh and dropped to the ground dead. I never saw a man as cut up as old Mat Veal (the man that looked after him). He cried for nearly a week, and I heard him say, in a sobbing voice, 'I'd as soon 'ave lots our "Ria,"' which was not exactly complimentary to his wife, Maria." Stockwell had the great height of crest so noticeable in the old pictures of the Godolphin Barb, and which was also present in marked degree in St Simon. Griffiths was at Hooton all the time Stockwell was there, and to Mr. Moorhouse he confided a deal of most interesting matter concerning his experiences as stud groom, not only there, but also under his father with Mr. Chaplin at Blankney, with Mr. Hume Webster at Marden, Deer Park, and the late Dowager Duchess of Montrose. I must not quote further, however, and suffice it to say that Griffiths tells several amusing and instructive anecdotes of the estimable but somewhat plain-spoken lady which are new. At all events, I do not recollect having seen them in print before.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

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The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 14, 1915.

THE PUBLIC LAW OF NATIONS.

A contemporary, in a characteristically belated comment on the attitude of the United States in regard to the Lusitania outrage, complains that "a good many people are loud in their expressions of opinion as to the course the Government of the United States ought to pursue;" it describes as "cheap sneers," the criticisms that have appeared in these columns,—known as "certain quarters" in those columns!—of the public statements of President Wilson and goes on to remark in a tone of superiority that "this is no new phase amongst Englishmen." An irrelevant and inaccurate historical reference to Palmerston and the Danes and another one to the case of Italy are dragged in and we are informed that the action which the United States Government should take over the murder of their citizens is the business of the American Government; the bar to which President Wilson is responsible for his conduct is not excited Englishmen but the American people. It is an "unwarrantable impertinence" at this juncture to point out to the American Government and American people what their duty is at this juncture. "Mr. Asquith has wisely said that there is no object in approaching Neutrals unless we know they are willing to take action" and so on and so on *ad nauseam*.

All this balderdash is the result of very confused thinking. It does not matter very much from the British point of view, let it be said at once, whether the United States comes into the war or not. And it may be added that there is probably not a single Englishman to-day who has any thought of appealing to the United States for assistance, in the sense that the "Times of India" implies. The quarrel with Germany belongs to Great Britain and her Allies. The United States chose to wash her hands of it when the Kaiser first threw the Hague Convention in her face and violated the neutrality of Belgium. Consequently the task of crushing German militarism and vindicating, not only the public law of Europe, but the right of the whole world, fell upon the Entente Powers and their smaller allies, and they would prefer now to be left to carry it out unaided and make the final settlement themselves. Nor is it apparent that American aid at this particular juncture would be of any great service. The men she could put in the field within any reasonable time would be a mere drop in the ocean of great armies now fighting in Europe, and her fleet could do no more than the fleets of France and Britain are doing now. It is clear, therefore, that Englishmen have no desire for, nor interest in, an American quarrel with Germany from any selfish motives. But their right to pass judgment on the attitude of President Wilson and his Government in the face of the Lusitania outrage, and previous ones of lesser gravity but equally important in principle, is another matter altogether, and based on unassailable ground. The matter may be explained in a very few words for the benefit of people who are so mistakenly punctilious for the proper behaviour of Englishmen towards our American friends. International law is not merely a vague term prescribing something that a nation respects or not according to its fancy. It is, within certain limits, a defined and recognised code of rules, which has grown up either by the force of usage or through definite agreements and conventions among the nations of the world, and more especially among the great Powers of which the United States claims to be one. When a great Power fails, either by its own violation of a recognised rule of international law or by its omission to deal in the proper way with such violation by another Power, to play the part that morally and directly lays upon it to help preserve the law of nations, than that becomes a matter of direct concern not only to the two Powers firstly affected, but to the people of all the civilised States of the world. In this case Great Britain is more closely affected even than that. She is conducting a naval warfare with a Power that has deliberately broken the hitherto well-recognised rule of naval warfare that merchant ships shall not be sunk without due warning and the removal of their crews and passengers.

When this gross violation of an elementary law, dictated by humanity, was first threatened the United States failed to make its protest in such a way as to ensure that such a violation should not take place. It is now confronted with the concrete fact of a violation of the law which has resulted in the murder, not only of 130 odd American citizens, but also of a vastly greater number of British citizens all non-combatants. Have we no interest in the matter of the attitude of the United States in the face of this outrage, and any failure on her part to make her protest effective at Berlin? Has a man no interest in a murder committed in the street before his eyes? Of course we have the closest concern in American action in this matter, not only as regards the maintenance of public law and morality among the nations, but because we are suffering from the barbarities of a Power which makes war by uncivilised methods, and we have a right to claim that any Power directly or indirectly affected by these barbarous acts shall make good its protest against them. If it fails to do so it loses its right to remain in what Mr. Roosevelt describes as the circle of states who know how to behave themselves. The suggestion that a matter of this sort is one of exclusive concern to the two Powers between whom the dispute exists, is to abrogate the whole claim of public law among States, the very thing we are supposed to be fighting for in this war. And to say that it is an unwarrantable impertinence to express an opinion, and to criticise American action is childish. It is certainly no new phase among Englishmen to express themselves freely regarding the failure of other states to play the game and to take the risks that a great Power ought to take for the preservation of public law and the prevention of acts of barbarism and cold-blooded murder. We trust that it will never cease to be a phase among any of the peoples of the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

The American Note.

There are, apparently, two President Wilsons,—the one who makes milk-and-water speeches to placate audiences of German-Jews in Philadelphia, and the other who signs strong Notes to Germany drawn up by Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State. There is no official announcement as yet regarding the American Note to Berlin but we may assume that the description of it given in Reuter's telegrams to-day is fairly accurate, and that the proposal to convert the Kaiser by sermons has been abandoned in favour of a more speedy conversion by strong measures. That is very satisfactory, not so much on account of the Kaiser, whose conversion by sword or bible has ceased to be a matter of great concern, but because it restores the United States to that position of respect and dignity, which Britishers desire to see it occupy.

What will Germany Do?

As for the effect of the Note, it is likely that Berlin will try to temporise and we shall have a reply of the usual German kind to the effect that the British blockade of Germany has forced her to adopt unusual methods, that she gave adequate warnings of her intentions etc. That depends, however, on the actual terms of the Note cabled to Berlin. If it is as strong as it is represented to be, then it may have the effect of extorting an undertaking from the Wilhelmstrasse not to sink merchantmen in future without due warning and securing the safety of the crew and passengers. That undertaking will be given, if it is given at all, not because Germany has any particular reason to be afraid of American intervention in the war, which cannot add much to the balance, but because she would prefer, when the time comes, to have the services at the end of the war of a neutral with a large pro-German population. Her interest is to keep the United States neutral.

Italy and the Other Neutrals.

The participation of Italy is now said to be imminent and if this is true it will be interesting to see what effect Italian intervention wwill have on the other Neutrals. Nations are very much like sheep and it is quite possible that if the Government of Rome throw the dice in the war-game Washington may reconstruct its policy. Italy and America are the only two of the great Powers now out of the war and should the former now join in, at the end of the war, America, if she still keeps out, will find horself very isolated and may discover that Europe also can on occasion desire to enforce a Munroe Doctrine.

The Bishop Militant.

Whilst in many quarters of the Established and Dissenting Churches the question of the desirability of ministers of religion participating in war has been under discussion, the Bishop of London has been "doing his bit" in the trenches. The personality of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, devoid of both mock piety or display, is one which commends itself to all sections of Society, but to none more so than the common folk, who love sincerity. This is the secret of the success which has attended his ministrations among the soldiers at the Front and which should spur other dignitaries of the Church to follow the noble lead given by London's popular bishop. Writing to "The Times" of his experiences Dr. Ingram said:

I am glad to accept an invitation to write on this subject, as I should like to say something in honour of the men whom I have learnt to love and respect more than ever during the last fortnight.

I have held during that time 50 or 60 short services all along the front of the battle-line and at all the bases, and have visited, ward by ward, 22 of the hospitals in France, and have therefore had a unique opportunity of seeing that side of the British soldier's character which is often left out in people's estimate of him. We hear a great deal of his wit and humour, his grit, and his splendid courage and endurance; but little is said of that simple faith which he has imbibed in some quiet home or learnt in his Sunday school, and which, to a large extent, is the spring and source of his other qualities. As one of the leading Generals said to me, "People often ignore the sentimental side of the British soldier's character."

A Statesmanlike Act.

It was with intense pain that Mahomedans in India learned in March last that the Turkish authorities in Jeddah had seized the cargo of food supplies from India which was intended for use of pilgrims in Hedjaz. It was an act of misappropriation which was not only contrary to the usage of war, but one which had the effect of widening the breach that had already alienated the sympathies of Indian Mahomedans. For, if there is one thing that stirs the Moslem's heart more than anything else, it is the violence that is done to his religious susceptibilities. The pilgrimage to Mecca is one of the five pillars of the faith and the pilgrim for the time being is considered an inviolable person. As a result of Turkey's action the Government of India were reluctantly compelled to stop the export of food supplies from India to Jeddah and the Indian Moslem recognised the sad necessity of the step. No one, however, will now rejoice more than he that in view of the information that has been brought to their notice that this stoppage of supplies is causing distress among the pilgrims and the innocent residents of the Holy Places, the Government of India have again authorised the export from India to Jeddah of supplies sufficient to meet those wants. It is needless to say that this statesmanlike decision of the Government will not fail to appeal to the hearts and imagination of Indian Mahomedans. For like all such decisions, it is based on considerations of humanity and the ultimate good results, which an imaginative understanding of the deepest feelings of a people, is certain to produce.

The Health of the City.

There is not much change to report in the conditions of health in the city. If anything, a slight decline in the death-rate was noticeable in the week ending on Saturday last. The death-rate stood at 25.59, in comparison with 50.48 of the corresponding week of 1914 and 44.50, the average of the corresponding weeks in the preceding quinquennium. Plague, however, showed a slight tendency to rise, registering 47 attacks and 37 deaths, or four attacks and four deaths more than in the previous week. But there is, of course, no cause for alarm, as the mortality is nothing in comparison with what was experienced last year or for the matter of that, in all the years since the appearance of plague in this city. In the corresponding week of 1914, no less than 225 deaths occurred and the past quinquennial average was 212. Indeed, it was only in 1912, of all the years since 1897, that the weekly mortality at this period fell below a century. Cholera continued to be completely absent during the week, while small-pox registered 22 deaths, as against 14 of the previous week. The mortality from some of the other main diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs 18, other tubercular affection 7, diseases of the respiratory system 140, diseases of the nervous system 23, old age 24, debility 48, leprosy 1, premature birth 2, and poisoning 1. There were also 25 cases of still-birth, 2 cases of drowning and 9 cases of fatal injuries. The number of births registered during the week was 331.

Sir Valentine Chirol and the Indian Army.

"One of the most striking results of the war in England," writes Sir Valentine Chirol in the "Indian Review," "is the change of democratic opinion concerning the Army and all that it connotes." After showing that the spectacle of aristocrats and artisans, professors and peasants, capitalists and workmem, standing to-day shoulder to shoulder under no other compulsion than their own voluntary determination to do or to die for the country fulfils, as nothing ever did, the meaning of democracy as the fusion of all classes of the community in a common sense of national duty, Sir Valentine goes out of his way to fling a gratuitous rebuke at educated Indians. The educated Indians, amongst whose ideals is a united India, have shown, he says, very little appreciation of the Indian Army which embodies in so large and effective a measure the conception of Indian unity. Sir Valentine's appreciation of the work of the Indian Army which, he says, "will prove more than ever a link between India and England" becomes meaningless and unsatisfactory when he ignores the status and rights of Indians serving in the Army, not merely in the rank and file, but as officers. For what he is characteristically more occupied with is to emphasise the value of British leadership, the obvious implication being, as usual with persons of Sir Valentine's views, that Indians are incapable of leadership.

(*Continued from Column* 6.)

cord a thoroughly reliable and accurate record of the rights and liabilities of all landholders in the Presidency and that "the best method of teaching landholders their duty in the matter is to be found in a more extensive use of fines in cases of failure to report" the acquisition and mutation of their rights. City surveys, which have become a new feature of the departmental activities of recent times, are stated to be growing in importance. Such surveys were completed as regards the cities of Godhra and Gadag-Bettigiri, while in Viramgam, Sholapur, Barsi, Dhulia and Poona, this work is still in progress. For Poona a special survey officer was appointed, the work there being found more than usually difficult and important. Since the close of the year under review, proposals for the extension of a city survey to Manmad and Jalgaon have been sanctioned. "This branch of the Land Records Department's activities," observes the Government Resolution on the Report, "is steadily developing, and for many years to come will call for close attention and supervision."

RECENT GOVERNMENT REPORTS.*

FORESTS AND LAND RECORDS.

The reports of the four circles,—Northern, Central, Southern and Sind,—under the control of the Forest Department of this Presidency, bear witness, directly as well as indirectly, to the wisdom of the policy which prompted the Government in 1909 to appoint a Committee to investigate and report on the conditions prevailing in the Central Circle. One of the important results of that Committee's recommendations was the transfer of large tracts of forest land to the Revenue Department. These lands which were of little use for forest purposes, were mainly to be retained as grazing grounds for village cattle, while such as were suitable for cultivation and required for that purpose were to be disforested and assigned to selected tenants. We are assured by the Commissioner of the Central Division that the application of this policy of Government generally is now having the desired effect. The most marked effect has been a substantial reduction in the number of forest offences. At the beginning of the past quinquennial period the average annual number of these offences was 12,625. This has now been reduced to 8,253. The decrease has been mainly in grazing offences and forest incendiarism, which were the objects aimed in the measured inaugurated. Cases of unauthorised felling also decreased by 34.6 per cent. and other miscellaneous offences by 28.7 per cent. As was to be expected, the number of cattle impounded also fell from 162,864, which was the average of the years of the past quinquennial period, to 79,510 in 1913-14. On the other hand the average number of animals which were permitted to graze rose to 1,044,745, showing an increase of 420,956 on the numbers of the previous quinquennial period. That these generous measures in the Central Circle did not in any way effect the financial results of the administration of the Department may be seen from the fact that an average surplus of nearly 2½ lakhs occurred in the quinquennial period of 1909-10 to 1913-14, as compared with the surplus of Rs. 89,560 in the preceding quinquennium.

It is a matter for regret that the same wise and generous policy that led to the initiation of these popular measures, have not been followed in other circles too. The consequence has been that in all these three circles, an increase in forest offences has become very noticeable. In the Northern Circle the average has risen from 4,240 to 4,693, or by 10.6 per cent., during the quinquennium, while in the Southern Circle the increase is still greater, viz., from 18,677 to 24,018. In Sind the increase in offences is more remarkable still, being from 1,828 to 3,474. When we notice that the area open for grazing in all these circles has been increased but very slightly and that other privileges of a similar nature allowed to agriculturists have not been increased in the Central Circle, we may, perhaps, account partially for the phenomenon. Indeed, in the Southern Circle, the grazing area has been actually reduced. The Commissioner of the Central Division, in noticing the remarkable decrease in the number of impounded cattle in his circle,—the smallest on record,—remarks that "the reduction seems to be clear evidence of the appreciation by the people of the extended grazing privileges granted by Government in recent years." If this be so,—as indeed it must be obvious to everyone, we do not see why the same policy should not be applied to the other forest circles of the Presidency and more areas be thrown open to cattle grazing and for cultivation purposes when suitable.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS.

In his Report of this Department for 1913-14, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, states that in several directions important administrative improvements were adopted or were in process of introduction and that the general efficiency of the Department was well maintained. In the Northern and Southern Divisions the re-writing of the record of rights in the new form has been completed in all Government villages, except in the Thana, Bijapur and Ratnagiri districts. In the Central Division the re-writing work has not advanced quite so rapidly. In seven talukas and three circles it is stated to have been completely done, and the introduction of the record in the survey-settled inam villages, especially of the Poona and Satara districts, is being actually pushed on. Concurrently with the preparation and re-writing of the record, the work of measuring sub-divisions of survey numbers was undertaken on an extensive scale and the 33 survey parties, which were engaged in the work, succeeded in measuring and mapping no less than 6,25,724 sub-divisions, out of which assessment was calculated on 5,43,392 sub-divisions. The total cost of these operations amounted to Rs. 1,89,816, which works out a little under 5 annas per sub-division. The recovery of these measurement expenses from the landholders to whom it is charged is stated to be a good deal behind hand in some districts.

As regards the record of rights, the Government concur in the opinion of Mr. Seddon that it is necessary to make such a re-

(*Continued on Column* 5.)

*Administration Report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind for the year 1913-1914; with a summary of progress during five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.—Government Central Press, Bombay. Re. 1-6.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1913-14.—Government Central Press, Bombay. As. 5.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE FOR YPRES

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

GENERAL BOTHA'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN LONDON

"Eye-Witness" with British headquarters describing the great battle at Ypres, says that the failure of the Germans was due to the splendid endurance of the British who held their line under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of defences and killed the defenders by scores.

The latest Paris communiqué issued on Wednesday evening, says that the French progress on Wednesday morning, and afternoon threatens the closest and last rumaining communication of the enemy's Carency position.

It is officially announced that General Botha has entered Windhoek, the Capital of German South-West Africa. He hoisted the Union Jack there.

The declaration made by the two Rotterdam journalists recording statements of German deserters, published by the Press Bureau, states that one of the deserters related the burning of forty prisoners in a hangar for which the perpetrators received a medal.

A Petrograd communiqué says that between the Vistula and the Carpathians the impetuous attacks of the Russian reserves against the enemy's right wing have arrested the German onset and enabled the threatened troops to retire tranquilly to assigned positions.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians are steadily advancing on a fifty mile front and captured 5,000 prisoners on Sunday.

The United States has cabled to Berlin holding Germany to strict account for the loss of American lives and violation of American rights, and demanding that there shall be no repetition. In the event of non-compliance the United States is prepared for any eventualities..

Serious Anti-German riots have taken place in the United Kingdom. German shops have been wrecked, and in the East End of London the police were powerless to maintain order, the Germans being saved only by arrest and internment.

The Admiralty announces that on May 1, the two German torpedo boats which sank the British auxiliary small boat Columbia, were destroyed by British destroyers.

GREAT BATTLE FOR YPRES.

"EYE-WITNESS'S" ACCOUNT OF GERMAN FAILURE.

GREAT BATTLE AT YPRES.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED.

STIRRING ACCOUNT OF BRITISH GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 12.

"Eye-witness" with British Headquarters, describing the great battle at Ypres, says it was apparent on Saturday morning that the Germans were preparing to attack in strength eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, where they were concentrating under cover of violent artillery fire.

The battle began in earnest at ten in the morning.

The Germans attacked the line from Ypres-Poelcapelle road to within a short distance of Menin road, but evidently intended to break our front in the vicinity of Ypres-Roulers railroad, north and south of which the strongest and most determined assaults were delivered.

The enemy penetrated some points at Frezenberg, and we counter-attacked at 4-30 between Zonnebeke road and the railway in order to recover the ground.

The British advanced with great gallantry but were soon checked by machine guns.

LEFT THREATENED.

Meanwhile, the Germans made another attack through the woods southward of Menin road, also threatening our left northward of Ypres with fresh masses.

The most desperate fighting ensued, the German infantry coming on again and again, and gradually forcing the British back, though only a short distance, in spite of repeated counter-attacks.

The fight continued through the night with ever increasing fury. It is impossible to say exactly when our line was broken at different points, but it is certain that at one time the enemy poured through along Poelcapelle road, even reaching Wieltue, and there was a considerable gap in our front at Frezenberg.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

British counter-attacks were rapidly organised at both points and the enemy was driven back to Frezenberg.

The enemy stood firm there and was reinforced, and we again fell back.

The British counter-attacked at one in the morning with more success and swept the enemy out of Wieltke with the bayonet.

The village was strewn with the German dead.

We pushed on and regained most of the ground northward.

Thus the fighting surged throughout the night.

Around the scene of the conflict the sky was lit by the flashes of guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, while against the background of smoke and flame loomed the crumbling ruins of the battered Cathedral tower and the spires of the Cloth Hall of Ypres.

CLIMAX OF THE BATTLE.

Sunday then dawned giving a short respite, which we occupied in reorganising and consolidating.

The climax of the battle came in the afternoon, when the Germans, under cover of intense bombardment, launched no less than five separate assaults eastward of the salient.

Northward and north-eastward attacks at the outset were not pressed so hard as southward of Menin road where the fighting was fiercest.

Masses of infantry were hurled in absolute desperation, and the British repulsed them with corresponding slaughter.

At one point 500 Germans advanced from a wood in an attempt to storm the chateau of Hooge. None escaped.

At 6-30 the Germans, however, broke and retired under our shrapnel. Here they had to face the concentrated fire of guns, Maxims and rifles again and again in efforts to break through, and thus incurred their heaviest losses.

The ground was literally heaped with dead. The enemy were evidently temporarily unable to renew their efforts and the fury of their offensive gradually slackened at dusk, passing into quietness with the hours of darkness. This was our most successful day in the Ypres region.

PURE KILLING.

Our line had been slightly reconstituted and remained intact, and our losses were comparatively slight. The enemy presented such targets that the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing.

The reason for the enemy's determined attack was possibly because it was thought that the British intended to launch an offensive at another point.

The failure of the Germans was due to the splendid endurance of the British who held their line under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of defences and killed the defenders by scores. The services rendered here can only be truly estimated in the light of future events, but they undoubtedly contributed to the striking success of the Frenchmen further south.

TREMENDOUS CANNONADE.

In the meantime southward, on Sunday, the Allies' artillery suddenly opened a tremendous cannonade.

The morning was calm, bright and clear, and the scene dawned most peacefully.

The bombardment began at five in the morning, and at the outset was slow.

Then it grew in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger sheils and the earth shook to the concussion of guns.

In a few minutes the distant landscape disappeared in smoke and dust drifting slowly across the line of the battle.

The British infantry advanced between Bois Grenier and Festubert.

We stormed the German first trenches northward of Fromelles by hand to hand fighting with the bayonet and hand grenades.

We continued to hold the position the whole day, causing the enemy heaviest loss.

Not only were the Germans killed by the bombardment, but repeated efforts to drive us from the captured positions proved very costly.

The advance of our right wing northward of Festubert met with considerable opposition and was not pressed.

REMARKABLE FRENCH SUCCESS.

Meanwhile, the Frenchmen, after a prolonged bombardment, took the German position northward of Arras, over a front of nearly five miles, and pushed forward three miles, capturing prisoners and guns.

This remarkable success was gained in the course of a few hours.

Elsewhere our artillery fire was so heavy and accurate that the enemy was unable to move in daylight.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

POSITION AT CARENCY.

ENEMY'S LAST COMMUNICATION THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 13.

Last evening's communiqué said:—The fighting north of Arras continued with extreme violence. The enemy reinforced delivered several counter-attacks on Tuesday night. They were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our progress on Wednesday morning and afternoon threatens the closest and last remaining communication of the enemy's Carency position. Since Sunday we have taken four thousand prisoners.

ARRAS GAINS ALL MAINTAINED.

ENEMY RETAKES SOME GROUND AT LOOS.

PARIS, May 12.

A communiqué says:—Northward of Arras we maintained all our gains except on the Loos front, where a night counter-attack enabled the Germans to retake a part of the ground captured during the day. Elsewhere artillery actions have occurred.

THIRD COSTLY FAILURE.

LONDON, May 12.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—Eastward of Ypres last night we repulsed another attack southward of Menin road. This was the Germans' third costly failure here yesterday.

BOMBS IN A PARIS SUBURB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An aeroplane dropped bombs over one of the Paris suburbs yesterday wounding six soldiers.

UNION FORCES ENTER WINDHOEK.

CAPITAL OF GERMAN S.-W. AFRICA.

UNION JACK HOISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPE TOWN, May 13.

It is officially announced that General Botha has entered Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa, without meeting with any resistance.

He hoisted the Union Jack there.

Three thousand Europeans and twelve thousand natives were found in the town.

Quantities of rolling stock were captured.

General Botha issued a proclamation declaring martial law over the conquered territory.

He addressed the troops saying that they had shown utmost pluck and self-sacrifice in exhausting circumstances.

He referred to their weighty responsibility in being entrusted with the occupation of Windhoek and with the care of German women and children, emphasising that he could rely on their honour to carry out their task.

In conclusion he said that the result of these exertions were of utmost importance to the Empire and the Union, as it practically meant complete possession of German South-West Africa.

AUXILIARY SMALL CRAFT ENGAGEMENT.

TWO GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 13.

The Admiralty announces that his Majesty's auxiliary small craft Barbados, Columbia, Miura and Chirsit were attacked on May 1st, by two German torpedo-boats. After engagements for fifteen minutes, the enemy fled.

The direction of their retreat was communicated to British destroyers which followed and destroyed them.

The Columbia was sunk with sixteen officers and men, only one deckhand being saved.

The Chirsit and Miura were commanded by sub-lieutenants of the reserve.

LATER.

The Admiralty statement regarding the destruction of two German torpedo boats in the North Sea adds that Lieutenant Sir James Domville remained at the wheel of the Barbados after the skipper had been wounded, and personally worked the helm, and generally handled the ship in a seamanlike manner under a heavy fire to avoid being torpedoed. He also took effective measures to call the attention of the destroyer Leonidas, in order to convey to her information which led to the subsequent destruction of the enemy vessels.

Petty Officer Hallett of the Barbados distinguished himself by rapid and effective firing of his gun.

A GERMAN CANARD.

ADMIRALTY'S DENIAL.

LONDON, May 11.

German headquarters recently published a long statement implying that an engagement had occurred in darkness between British ships in the North Sea, in which the Superb and Warrior had been sunk and the Lion and others badly damaged.

The Admiralty announces that the story is absolutely baseless, but shows the anxiety of Germany to impress Neutrals.

"SALANDRA AND ITALY."

DEMONSTRATIVE CROWDS.

ROME, May 12.

Great crowds marched to Signor Salandra's residence and gave a prolonged ovation for Salandra and Italy.

THE KAISER SNUBBED.

ITALIAN QUEEN-DOWAGER'S REPLY.

LONDON, May 11.

A telegram from Rome says that the Kaiser recently wrote to the Queen-Dowager requesting her good offices, and that the Queen spiritedly replied that in the House of Savoy there was only one ruler.

SITUATION IN WESTERN GALICIA.

GERMAN ONSET CHECKED.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO ASSIGNED POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 12.

An official statement admits that the enemy's attacks created an unfavourable situation on the evening of the 9th, between the Vistula and the Carpathians, but the impetuous attacks of the Russian reserves against the enemy's right wing arrested the German onset and enabled the threatened troops to retire tranquilly to assigned positions.

The Black Sea fleet, on the 10th after bombarding the Bosphorus, exchanged shots with the Goeben, which fled.

STEADY ADVANCE IN EASTERN GALICIA.

5,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

PETROGRAD, May 13.

An official statement says the Russians have taken the offensive in the Jawornik Mountains where the enemy during the last few days have left over five thousand dead on the mountain slopes.

The Russians also advanced successfully on a forty-mile front from Czernowitz to Obertyn. They captured five thousand prisoners and six guns on the 10th alone.

The enemy has evacuated the whole of the left bank of the Dneister.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 11th May:—

The damage done by the Zeppelin which dropped about a hundred bombs at Southend amounted to 20,000 pounds property destroyed.

In the West while the British hold the Germans round Ypres the Allies have been pressing vigorous and successive offensive further south and General French reports all important gains retained and increased.

The Russians admit having been driven back to Western Galicia and state that the enemy has succeeded in crossing the upper part of the Visloka River in the region of Krosno, the present position. The Austro-Germans have reconquered the lost territory in Galicia to the depth of about 35 miles and their advance guards are said to be within 40 miles of Przemsyl.

It appears from the Russian communiqué also that a part of the German force which invaded the Baltic Provinces, attempted to penetrate to the rear of the fortified Nirmen line and was severely defeated at Zeuny Station on the Libau-Vilna Railway.

Consequent on the Lusitania outrage there has been great boom in recruiting in England and since the beginning of the war anti-German feeling has ever been so strong.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS TO CHINA

BEARING OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Neil Primrose, replying in the Commons to Mr. Snowden, said that the Government had been in communication with the Japanese Government regarding the possible bearing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on Japan's demands to China, but there had been no occasion to protest.

If the text of China's concessions were published some misapprehension regarding their scope and nature would be removed, but it was for the Japanese and Chinese Governments to decide the question of publishing.

JAPAN SATISFIED WITH CHINA'S REPLY.

PEKING, May 12.

The Japanese Minister has signified his Government's satisfaction with China's reply to the ultimatum.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY LOAN.

NOT A GREAT SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 12.

Underwriters take 77 per cent of the East Indian Railway issue.

LATER.

The East Indian Railway loan is quoted at 97 7/8. Financial circles attribute its non-success to the incidents arising from the Lusitania outrage and also to the fact that short term issues are favoured in the present uncertain times.

BRITISH PRISONERS BURNT ALIVE.

PERPETRATORS RECEIVE A MEDAL.

GERMAN DESERTERS' ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 11.

The declaration made by the two Rotterdam journalists recording statements of German deserters, published by the Press Bureau, states that one of the deserters related the burning of forty prisoners in a hanger for which the perpetrators received a medal.

Another said that on the 28th December twenty-four British prisoners, including many officers, were shot by his company. He was told that one reason for their execution was that they belonged to the regiment which had blown up the bridge over the Scheldt near Antwerp while the German troops were crossing it in pursuit of the retreating English army.

These prisoners were placed against a wall one after another and fresh soldiers were called from the ranks to shoot each. nearly every man in the battalion getting practice in shooting an Englishman.

This murder was done by the order of Major Hofman and Lieut. Neumiehle.

On another occasion a British officer and four soldiers, who had surrendered, were shot in the castle of Hollebeke after a hand to hand fight.

The deserters said their principal reason for deserting was rough treatment by officers and lack of food. Soldiers in the trenches were practically starving.

One deserter named Kuller who was very dull-witted subsequently disappeared. Being short of money he went to the German Consulate to get help, despite efforts to dissuade him. His friend waited outside for him for three and a half hours but he never emerged and never returned to his lodgings.

The Consulate subsequently denied that he had been there.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 13.

The Government Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Bryce has issued its report upon German atrocities in Belgium.

After a most careful investigation it confirms the worst stories hitherto told of wholesale slaughter of hostages, indiscriminate burning and acts of violence of every kind.

In conclusion it says that the Germans deliberately organised massacre of innocent civilians, violated women and murdered children, that looting and burning were ordered by German officers, that elaborate provision was made at the very outbreak of the war for systematic incendiarism having no military necessity, and that the rules of war were frequently broken by using women and children as a shield for advancing troops, by killing the wounded and prisoners, and by frequent abuse of the Red Cross flag.

All this was on a scale unparalleled during the last three centuries.

AUSTRALIANS' IMPERISHABLE RECORD.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S TRIBUTE.

MELBOURNE, May 12.

Sir Ian Hamilton has telegraphed to the Governor-General; paying a tribute to the glory with which the Australians have upheld the finest traditions of the race, as shown in their audacity, dash, sleepless valour and untiring resource. They have created for Australia and New Zealand an imperishable record.

The Australian Parliament has passed Resolutions congratulating the forces and sympathising with the relations of the victims of the Lusitania.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING.

MELBOURNE, May 12.

It is announced that the next Australian contingent will include Garrison Artillery.

There is a rush of recruiting in Australia and New Zealand, consequent on the sinking of the Lusitania.

DARDANELLES POSITION PERFECTLY SECURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—"The Special Correspondent at the Dardanelles writing 30th April says, the army's task is heavy but the position is now perfectly secure and the army now holds a fine tract of flat country with many convenient landing places protected from the enemy's fire.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

BOASTFUL BARBER DUCKED.

POLICE HAVE A ROUGH TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 12.

Anti-German scenes are increasing in the United Kingdom. Germans have been chased in the city and a boastful barber was ducked.

A riot against German shops occurred in the East End and the police and Territorials were called out to restore order.

It is reported that so many police were injured last night it was impossible to provide complete protection.

SERIOUS OCCURRENCES IN LONDON.

GERMAN SHOPS LOOTED AND WRECKED

LONDON, May 13.

Anti-German rioting was rampant in London last night. German shops were looted and wrecked and the occupiers maltreated, though many had previously fled after barricading their premises.

The police were powerless and some were injured by missiles of rioters who were chiefly youths of both sexes. In some places soldiers voluntarily helped the police.

There has been no recurrence of rioting at Liverpool, where two hundred shops were previously wrecked, owing to the authorities arresting and interning the Germans.

ENEMY ALIENS.

MR ASQUITH'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said that in view of recent events and the feeling they had aroused, Government was considering more comprehensive segregation and internment of alien enemies. He hoped to make a more definite statement tomorrow.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that none could be surprised that progressive violation of rules of humanity culminating in the Lusitania had aroused in all classes a feeling of righteous indignation, of which it was difficult to find a parallel.

He pointed out that steps hitherto had been adequate from a military point of view. One result unhappily was that the innocents were now in danger of paying for the crimes of others.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 11.

KILLED.

Captain G. T. Brooke, North Midland Engineers.

Lieutenant E. AHopkins, Bedfords.

Lieutenant J. Routh, Cheshires.

Lieutenant E. W. Saunders, Cambridgeshires,

Lieutenant R. Gardner, Royal Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. N. D. Macfadyen, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. H. V. Townsend, Monmouths.

Second-Lieut. C. F. Whitaker, West Ridings.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant L. C. Joynson, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant J. Whyte, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Lieutenant W. M. West, Cambridgeshires.

Lieutenant J. E. Richardson, Second Londons.

Second-Lieut A. C. Haines, Dublin Fusiliers.

Seventeen officers are reported as suffering from poison from gases.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.—

KILLED.

Captain D. A. Lindsay, Royal Scots.

Captain W. Russell, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant C. R. MacGregor, South Wales Borderers.

Lieutenant J. M. Smith, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant C. Brickland, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. Behrens, South Wales Borders.

LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

U. S. HOLDS GERMANY TO ACCOUNT.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRM NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 12.

The United States will demand an explanation from Germany of the incidents since the establishment of the war-zone, namely the death of Mr. Thrasher on the Falaba, attacks on the American vessels Cushing and Gulflight and finally the Lusitania.

It is affirmed that President Wilson's document is firm and unmistakeable and voices the intense feeling of the country.

It insists that Germany shall adhere to the established rules of maritime warfare and emphasises that the advertised warning in no way justified an unlawful act.

President Wilson's friends say that the President is not unprepared for an unfavourable reply making vigorous action necessary.

PURPORT OF AMERICAN NOTE

"PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITIES."

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The United States Note cabled to Berlin to-night holds Germany to strict account for the loss of American lives and violations of American rights and demands that there shall be no repetition of such events.

The Note plainly intimates that the United States is prepared for any eventualities in the event of non-compliance.

139 AMERICANS ON THE LUSITANIA

LONDON, May 12.

The United States Embassy announces that 139 Americans were drowned on the Lusitania.

LUSITANIA SURVIVORS.

LONDON, May 12.

The list of survivors of the Lusitania is very incomplete. The names of prominent personages who have been saved have all been cabled to India and others must be regarded as drowned, failing announcements to the contrary.

PATNA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

With regard to the statements concerning the opening of the new Patna High Court by the Viceroy and also with regard to the constitution of the Court, the "Pioneer" says, they are somewhat premature though they may, in some cases, be an intelligent estimate of the probabilities. It is understood that Lord Hardinge will endeavour to be present at the opening of the High Court building in November. The construction will be sufficiently advanced by that month and it is no secret that Mr. Justice Chamier from Allahabad is to be the Chief Justice of the new Court. The names of the gentlemen mentioned as other Judges of the Court are however mere guesses, though in some instances they will no doubt prove correct.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE AT VIZAGAPATAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 13

The third session of the Andhra Conference opened its proceedings yesterday morning at Vizagapatam under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ramarayaningar. About a thousand delegates from all parts of the Andhra country attended and a number of visitors also were present. Mr. B. Venkatapathi Chairman of the Reception Committee read the welcome address in Telugu. The president then delivered his address in the course of which he paid a tribute to the British Government that had established peace in the country and referring to the present war claimed equal partnership for Indians alongside the British patriots. He referred to the question of the enrolment of Andhras in the army. He advocated the establishment of an Andhra University and held that the provinces should be organised on a linguistic basis. He supported the agitation for an Andhra province.

DERAILMENT ON B. N. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Traffic Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Calcutta wires:—A serious derailment to a goods train resulting in damage to the permanent way has occurred between Rupsa and Basta stations, on the Khargpur district on the Madras line. Transhipment of passengers for stations Balasore and beyond in either direction will be necessary during the next twenty-four hours. The cause of derailment is suspected to be tampering with the permanent way. No staff have been injured.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

NAWAB KHAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy case met again yesterday at 10 a.m.

In the concluding portion of his statement Nawab Khan described the visit of some members of his party to Burobarian. They then conspired to kill the Tashildar and the Zailadar and Lambardars of the locality. A plan of attacking the Military Guard at the bridge was also discussed and the counter proposal to commit dacoities first to purchase arms. The last proposal was eventually agreed upon. Witness gave an account of their abortive attempt to commit a dacoity in the village of Hinwal or Chinwall and of the consultation which they held after this. One day witness had an opportunity for a long conversation with Kartar Singh who gave an account of his past career. At the outset of the "Ghadr" Camp in California, Har Dayal was despondent. Kartar Sing called upon him and tried to infuse life and spirit in him, giving him 150 dollars, his savings in California. Kartar Singh took an active part in the printing and despatch of the first edition of the "Ghadr." Six or seven months after the outbreak of the war in Europe he learnt aviation in New York and began making an aeroplane and had completed the frame work when Gupta dissuaded him from the task as it was time for them all to go to India and start a revolt. Kartar Singh fell in with the suggestion and gave up his pursuit of aviation though his object was to be able to go India and teach Indians to build air ships in jungles and next attack the English by dropping bombs. This was followed by mutual consultations among Indians in and near Stockton and the departure for India of Kartar Singh, Gupta and Jack who was an American anarchist, for India. Sohan Singh, President of the Hindi Association, had been sent by the Yugantar Ashram with 100 pistols and cartridges with instructions to hand these over to Gurdit Singh of the Komagata Maru to distribute among his men. This Kartar Singh added had been done when they caught up the Komagata Maru at Kobe. From Kobe they went on to Colombo where he and Gupta landed but Jack was not permitted to land. Since his arrivial in India Kartar Singh had been busy in obtaining pistols and revolvers of which he gave details. He also mentioned at some length the financial assistance their party had received from Bhai Parmanand and through him from Ajit Singh's brother and the active part the Bhai had taken in their propaganda and especially in trying to secure arms through the Bengal party. Kartar, Singh also mentioned that Bhai Parmanand would provide them with maps of the Punjab districts and wire cutting instruments. Witness was, however, arrested on the 15th December 1914 and briefly recapitulated the circumstances of his arrest and of release on bail on promising to give a true statement. While on bail he met Nand Singh who explained to him that he and his friends had remained quiet for 20 days after Nawab Khan's arrest but thereafter they embarked on dacoities. Some school boys also joined them in the meantime. The dacoities at Sanewal, Mansuran, Rabbon, Jhaner and Chabba were committed by their party. Out of the proceeds they had sent Rs. 10,000 to Bhai Parmanand. He also mentioned to witness their activity in preparing bombs the ingredients of which were enumerated. They had been joined in by some Bengalis also.

WITNESS'S DESPAIR.

Approver Nawab Khan was cross-examined by counsel for the defence. In reply to Mr. Ragunath Sahai witness stated that having despaired of Hindu-Muslim unity and the capacity of his fellow-countrymen to rule India he made up his mind shortly before arrest to sever his connection with the "Uk-Ghadaruk" party. In his earlier conversations with the police after arrest he merely indicated the points on which he could give information and neither named the members of his party nor disclosed their religion or nationality till he began his detailed statement on the 25th or 26th December, 1914, after having received assurances of a pardon on disclosing facts. Before Kartar Singh told him Bhai Parmanand's connection with their party he knew that the Bhai was always consulted and the orders of the Yugantar Ashram were to the effect that on landing in India they were to regulate their conduct according to Bhai Parmanand's instructions. The meeting which the Bhai attended in America was one at which Abdul Waha and Har Dayal were advertised to speak. But the former's disciples numbered only 30 or 35, the rest were all Har Dayal's partisans. He heard from Har Dayal and Thakar Das that Har Dayal had left India after the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.

Counsel brought in the Hindu-Muhammadan question and the trend of a part of his cross-examination appeared to suggest that in his evidence Nawab Khan had been actuated by hostility to the Hindus and Sikhs and that he had been partial to his own co-religionists.

Witness however explained that though he had come to hold that Hindu-Mahomedan union was impossible still he was not inimically disposed towards the Hindus or Sikhs. On the other hand he desired their union. In objecting to their association being named the Hindu Association his fear was that this name would keep Muhammadans away from the body whom he wanted to join it. He was the only Mussalman who returned by the Korea. He had already stated that Karim Bakhsh was a member of the "Ghadr" party. Rahmat Ali was dead. Hafiz Abdullah, he had heard, had returned to India. Besides these he did not know any other Muhammadan member of the party having returned to this country. He similarly named several Hindu returned emigrants against whom he had given no evidence. He also said the Hindus of America did not object to kine killing. There was no secret sign of their party so far as he knew. Bande Mataram was the usual greeting. He knew Mr. Hopkinson very well in Vancouver but never saw him during the period of his displeasure with Har Dayal and his party nor did he give away their names to Mr. Hopkinson. Of the two letters which Har Dayal had written to him over Syed Mahmud's affair, one he made over to Munshi Ram and the other was still in his luggage in America. He did not meet any passenger of the Komagata Maru in America and could not say from his personal knowledge what they intended to do on arrival in India. When appointed chairmen of meetings Sohan Singh and Kaisar Singh never refused to accept the position.

THE THEME OF THE SPEECHES.

In reply to Mr. Labhu Ram witness stated that his brother Ghulam Rasul already knew Mr. Hopkinson. Ghulam Rasul's views were not the same as Nawab Khan's. He put up with his brother for two or three months at Seattle and then never lived with him for more than two weeks at a time. Mr. Hopkinson only dissuaded him from associating with Rahim. The "Ghadr" party had not in those days come into existence. Babu Khan belonged to his caste but was not a member of the "Ghadr" party. Kartar Singh held seditious views even before witness came across him as he had lived in Bengal. When Kartar Singh attended Har Dayal's lectures in February 1914 the former prepared the list of subscribers and Har Dayal collected money. Rebellion in India was the theme of the speeches and resolutions at every meeting of their party before they left for India. Kartar Singh he saw for the first time in India at the Ludhowal meeting on 17th November, 1914. Kartar Singh was entrusted with the work of collecting information and taking instructions from Bhai Parmanand besides which he joined them in the rest of their work also.

In reply to Dr. Shuja-ud-Din witness said that he did not know Umrao Singh accused and had never seen him. He had on one occasion suspected Bhan Singh as a Government man.

Mr. D. R. Sahai confined his cross-examination in the main to the elucidation of dates and time when certain incidents took place. Mr. Hopkinson had promised to recoup witness for the expenses of his stay at Sacremento. He could not say from what source the money was to come. He, however, suffered a loss of 1,000 dollars and bore it himself. He never asked Mr. Hopkinson for payment of the money. Jagat Ram was himself proclaiming that he had arranged for the hall at Astoria for Har Dayal's lecture. Har Dayal felt the witness's severance from the party as he had considerable influence with the Muhammadan residents of the place. Kamal-ud-Din was not arrested so long as witness was in America. It was at Hongkong that he was made the leader of his group. It is the custom for people to congregate in "Gurdawaras" on Sundays, but specially arranged meetings are held on other days of the week as well.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE ON THE SECOND JHUGGIWALA DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 13.

In Multan Special Tribunal Mr. Coatman Assistant Superintendent of Police said in Alipur Tehsil where worst disturbances occurred, dacoits described themselves as subjects of the German Emperor and declared British rule had ceased to exist in India. The chief towns in the Tehsil were named after the countries at war or capital cities. Alipur was London, Jatoi France and Jhuggiwala Belgium. On March 14th five bands were dispersed. The result was decisive and after that night only one dacoity occurred. In the second Jhuggiwala dacoity wholesale rape has been committed on Hindu women and many men were injured one of whom died. The raiders numbered five hundred. The gangs described themselves as "Black Germans" "Yellow Germans", etc. and the report spread that Germans were within a day's march of Jatoi. It was difficult to account for the savagery in this attack except for the allegation that shopkeepers had refused to continue accounts with Mahomedan men but offered to open fresh accounts with their wives and daughters

LATER.

In the Special Tribunal case the prosecution concluded the evidence.

The Commissioners will pronounce the preliminary order as to framing of charges on Friday.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "Bulletin" reports that an excise raid in Gurdaspur for illicit liquor brought into light an Arms Act case in which a returned emigrant was found running with a pistol in his possession.

The case is being tried by the District Magistrate.

Five other cases under the Arms Act are also pending against three returned emigrants before the Additional District Magistrate, Gurdaspur, for importation and possession of pistols.

POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 13.

At a special meeting of the members of the Poona District Congress Committee and the Deccan Sabha held this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, a strong and representative reception Committee was formed and resolutions were passed concerning the appointment of office-bearers and the taking of the various preliminary steps for holding the fifteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference in Poona in July next.

NEW BELGIUM.

A BELGIAN'S DREAM.

A NOBLE PROTEST AGAINST TERRITORIAL COMPENSATION.

Senator H. La Fontaine gives in the "Contemporary Review" a scheme for the Reconstruction of Belgium, and he also gives a woeful picture of the need for that reconstruction. The waste has been appalling and the rebulding must be on colossal lines.

The Senator is an idealist, and is not content merely to see the bricks of Belgium rebuilt. He sees as in a dream the Belgium of the future—glorious to behold. Here is his dream:

"There is no doubt that at the commemoration of the cruel and tragic events which are unfolding at the present moment a monument will be erected somewhere some day. We think that the place chosen should be Belgium, and that the monument shall be the sole moral compensation which can indemnify her for the awful sufferings which she has endured for the common salvation of the nations. This monument should not be the usual allegory, a mute pile of marble and bronze; it should be a work full of intense life, a world laboratory, where all those who labour for the progress of civilisation may meet and agree together, a university from which the highest words shall spread to the ends of the earth, a forum from which the most cultivated minds shall be able to address all men the capital of human thought!

A NEW WORLD METROPOLIS—GEOPOLIS.

"Already the idea has appeared of seeing a vast collection of buildings raised which shall give shelter to the multifarious international institutions. "It would be the international city, the cosmopolitan town, the world metropolis—Geopolis."

"Belgium, in devoting a corner of her territory to the erection of this city of concord and light, the collective work of the united nations, would really become the "Grande Belgique," the country towards which the aspirations would naturally turn of all those who know that countries will never be truly free and prosperous until the day when they become provinces of the vast native land of the world, the day when they agree in the concerted work of the globe, the day when the collaboration of the peoples will put an end to the rivalry which has set them against each other.

"That such is the ideal for the realisation of which so many victims are now making without reckoning the sacrifice of their youth, no man of common sense and goodwill should be in doubt. But this ideal to enter into the life of the peoples must materialise somewhere, become a reality, and live with us. We express the hope that this high reward of becoming the point of convergence and diffusion for the fraternal activity of the nations may devolve upon Belgium with the unanimous consent of the States.

THE DESIRE FOR RENEWAL.

"As soon as the territory is reconquered, following up by degrees the retreat of the invaders, there will have to be a campaign, which should be prepared from to-day and begun amongst the refugees in the various neighbouring countries, to awaken and stimulate the collective desire for renewal and progress in all departments of national and international activity. Belgians must not shut themselves up in the narrow circle of their immediate needs and their individual and family interests. From the moment of taking possession of the country once more, they must feel themselves not only citizens of a nation made great by its misfortune, but collaborators in a real renaissance of the world.

"Against moral distress the critical spirit of the Flemings and Walloons has already asserted itself, but it is nevertheless true that men of good will, burgomasters, teachers, doctors, will have to undertake the task of exciting the legitimate hopes which Belgium may and should have of living a life of greater intensity, nobility, and beauty.

"Belgium must endeavour to become the best-informed country in the world, and the best-prepared to take a large part in the general development of humanity."

BELGIUM'S HUGE LOSSES.

Here is a brief summary of the great losses suffered by Belgium, and of the great reconstructive task which lies before her. It is said that there are only 600,000 Belgian refugees outside of Belgium, and that the remaining population is rather less than 7,000,000 of whom 2,500,000 are dependent on charity to-day.

There will be no need to build new and original cities on Belgian soil. There existed before the war 1,536,000 dwellings. Suppose 30,000 of these are destroyed, it would represent two per cent. of all the houses.

There are more serious losses than houses. A certain number of factories have been burned down, and their elaborate and modern machinery sent to Germany and Austria. From the agricultural point of view, the ruin has been almost complete. Almost all the domestic animals, cattle, pigs, horses, goats, and sheep, have been requisitioned. The finest stallions and bulls have been carried off, and millions of fowls, ducks, turkeys, and geese fell a prey to the invaders. The loss of crops is no less serious.

Enormous damage will have been done to the Belgian railway system, which was valued at £120,000,000. "How much will be left after the war of the wagons, travelling carriages, and engines?" asks the Senator. The disappearance and destruction of nearly all the vehicles, carriages, carts and motor-cars must also be taken into account, not forgetting the invaluable draught dogs, which perished at the front in dragging the machine-guns.

BELGIUM'S FINANCIAL LOSSES.

Belgium's national debt before the war was £160,000,000. It will have been increased by fifty per cent. by the military expenditure and the cash requisitions imposed by the invaders, and will stand at £240,000,000. The other losses just summarised must be added, and are estimated at £200,000,000. All this loss and expenditure should be paid for by the enemy at the end of the war. But till it is paid Belgium will be in need of immediate cash, and the Senator suggests that "where a debt of honour is due from the whole of humanity" the States of the world should guarantee Belgium a loan to help her on her way. There will surely be little difficulty on that point. For the world realises its debt to Belgium.

Senator La Fontaine is against the suggestion that Belgium should be compensated for her losses by an increase of territory, and he makes a noble protest against such a thought.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Callous Brutality.

The "Statesman":—It would be premature to conclude that even the sinking of the Lusitania by the torpedo of a submarine is the crowning infamy which can be achieved by the ingenious and pitiless savages with whom civilised Europe is now at war. There seem to be no limits to the cunning or the cruelty of the Garman barbarian. But that a submarine, whose accommodation is insufficient for the crew of a torpedoed trawler, should deliberately sink a peaceful merchant vessel with 1900 unoffending passengers and crew on board and leave the victims to their fate, forms a refinement of callous brutality which it will be difficult even for the morbid intellect of the German War Office to surpass. It may be recognised that the military savages are doing what lies in them to compete with a piratical navy. The torture of British prisoners and the employment of poisonous gases which produce an exquisitely painful death have been followed by the poisoning of wells in South-West Africa with arsenic and the bacilli of disease. General Botha, who has had some experience of the methods of warfare used by the uncivilised tribes of South Africa, has been moved to protest against an expedient of which a Zulu would be ashamed.

A Negligible Factor.

The "Madras Mail":—Mr. Roosevelt's honest and masculine voice will doubtless be heard, telling the truth in his incisive way. Tens of thousands of Americans will condemn the German pirates. But what is likely to come of it all? President Wilson made morally effective protest impossible months ago, when he failed to take up the position that the United States Government, as cosignatories to various Conventions, were bound to notice German infraction of those compacts. The man who develops moral indignation only when struck himself is not likely to receive much attention from neutrals or belligerents. As for material protest, though the United States contain magnificent fighting material, the Army, if we may say so without offence, is at present negligible, except in regard to the excellence of its Officers. Its numerical strength is very low, but, what is far worse, the troops are so scattered about in military posts that combined training is almost unknown and mobilisation would be a very slow process. The American Navy is of course strong, but there is no question of the balance of power at sea, for the Allies already have a marked superiority over Germany in that respect.

The Moral of Defence Act.

The "Bengalee":—In the Baquarpur dacoity case which was tried by the Special Tribunal at Multan, created by the new act, out of more than one hundred persons *challaned*, only three were convicted. What is the moral which it enforces with convincing force? Special tribunals, constituted under a special law, with a summary procedure and a relaxation of the provisions of the law of evidence are calculated to inspire the Police with the belief that a royal road has been provided for conviction and that they may relax their efforts to secure strictly legal proof of guilt. Special facilities for conviction being provided, the Police are apt to grow lazy in collecting evidence and complying with the conditions necessary for a conviction. A special Act is thus calculated to produce a demoralizing effect on the Police; and we see this fact illustrated in the Baquarpur dacoity case.

The Position of Holland.

"New India":—Holland is beginning to awake up to the German menace to her independence. At present, Holland acts as a fortress defending Germany, for, to all honourable States, a neutral country is the most impassable of barriers. It would not be reasonable to blame Holland for not provoking the fate of Belgium; she is a small country, and could not defend her soil. It is very possible that Germany may violate her frontiers in her retreat, but it is too late now for Holland to declare War. If she had done so at the beginning of the War, her aid would have been invaluable, but, as said, she cannot justly be blamed for holding aloof though she would have become famous in history had she flung herself on the side of Righteousness.

China and Japan.

The "Madras Times":—It is a matter of satisfaction to read that the disputes between Japan and China are not being embittered, and that, "a settlement is practically certain." A war between Japan and China just at this particular time would have been a veritable piling up of the horrors. The war that is raging in Europe is surely as much as the world can endure for the time being, and a war in Asia also between two such nations as Japan and China would have made the whole world an inferno. Such a war would probably have been as fiercely waged as the war in the West. China has never forgotten that she was beaten by Japan a few years ago, and she would have fought with a determination for revenge. And that Japan would have fought with vigour is certain. We look forward eagerly for the news that an agreement has actually been arrived at between the two countries, and that a yellow war is not to jaundice the East.

THE BAQARPUR DACOITY.

THE COMMISSION'S FULL JUDGMENT.

SEVERE INDICTMENT OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

The following is the full text of the judgment of the Multan Special Commission in the first of the cases tried before it—that concerned with the Baqarpur dacoity:—

In this case 142 accused have been prosecuted for committing dacoity and setting fire to a kotha at Basti Sikandar, a hamlet that forms part of the village of Baqarpur, offences under sections 395 and 436, Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, are as follows:—On the night of the 25th February last a gang of some 40 men, consisting mainly of Mahomedan Jats and Kamins, came to Basti Sikandar with the intention of looting the shops of the Hindu shopkeepers there. The latter, however, though only half their numbers, succeeded in driving them off. Later a party of 80 men came; but they too were driven off by the shopkeepers assisted by some of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the district. A third attack was then made by a gang of about 500 men. This time the defenders, hopelessly outnumbered, were defeated and dispersed and hid themselves in the fields. The marauders looted the village and set fire to one of the *kothas* and went away. The shopkeepers then returned. Information was given at the *thana* by a constable named Sher Zaman who happened to be at hand and did what he could; but no first information report was made by any of the shopkeepers. When the police arrived on the evening of the 26th, a first list of 47 names was given in; to which a second and third list of more names were added; and, before the trial began, a fourth list was presented to us with a request that we should cause the persons named in it to be arrested and put upon their trial. On the fifth day of the trial we discovered seven men were being tried, against whom there was admittedly no evidence at all. But their names had been given in by the shopkeepers, and they had been arrested on this information, and it was apparently nobody's business to let them go.

THE STANDARD OF PROOF.

Before giving what we find to be the true facts and our reasons for our conclusions there is one point we desire to clear up, and that is as to the standard of proof we require to justify our convicting any man. There seems an extraordinary delusion on the part of the prosecution, which in this case is these shopkeepers, on this matter. The standard of proof we shall strictly require is that laid down in section 3 of the Evidence Act. For the case of each and every individual accused we require such good evidence that he was actually present at the dacoity that a prudent man would be absolutely certain that he was there.

In the present case the shopkeepers were apparently under the delusion that they had simply to state that they recognised so many of the accused and the latter would be forthwith sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The idea that they would be cross-examined and their statements considered with the probabilities of, and other facts in, the case does not seem to have occurred to them. Our unanimous finding is that their evidence as to what occurred is not merely unworthy of credit; but that these shopkeepers have deliberately fabricated evidence to make the case as strong, and the offence alleged to have been committed as heinous, as possible. We are of opinion that there was no fighting to speak of: the only complainant who got hurt was the *chaukidar*, who had his arm broken. The injuries sustained by the complainants were of a trivial description. They had by some means or another ample warning that they would be attacked and they hid away all their valuable property, leaving out only such things as bags of wheat, jars of sugar, and *ghi* and clothes. They put their women in the houses of friendly Mussulmans and in the mosque and awaited events. They made off at a very early stage of the attack and hid themselves in the fields. When they returned, or rather the first lot returned, as they apparently came back in driblets, they found the damage done very slight. Their statements as to their losses are grossly exaggerated, and to improve the case they themselves set fire to a *kotha* whose burning would not endanger the rest of the village. We do not propose in this judgment to examine at length the causes that have given rise to this dacoity, and the others that we shall try subsequently, but it will be sufficient to say they do not appear in any sense to be political offences. They were agarian outrages induced by economic reasons. The high price of wheat had brought great suffering to the poorer classes, and they were under the impression that the Hindu money-lenders and grain-dealers were taking advantage of the economic situation and their sufferings to make even larger profits than usual, and so they determined to take vengeance.

THE QUESTION OF IDENTIFICATION.

The Commissioners proceed to consider in detail the grounds on which their decision is based. They state that when they come to the evidence of identification by features they enter the realm of chaos.

"How comes it that the Hindus who, admittedly, were unable to identify more than a few of the looters at the first and second attempts on the village (when they victoriously repelled their assailants) are yet finally able to give in a list to the police containing no less than 156 names; a total largely exceeding the estimated combined numbers of the first and second attacks? Comparatively very few were identified out of the smaller bodies who, it is claimed, were met face to face: large numbers are, however, finally marked down as recognised, of whom only the very hastiest glimpses could have been obtained by men fleeing. It is true that some of the Hindus profess to have recognised numbers of the dacoits while hiding in the fields at a distance from the hamlet. We can prudently attach no importance to such vague and incredible identification. We are able to put side by side two very different accounts. On the one hand the patwari, a Hindu, who lingered in the village during the raid and never turned tail at all, has denied from the start, as he denies before us, that he was able to identify a single one of his assailants—even the men who robbed his womenfolk of their ornaments. On the other hand, witnesses who acknowledge a hasty fight from the village are now profuse with their identifications. Originally, they confess to have been able to recognise only a trifling number of dacoits at each attack. As the police investigation proceeded, and they found time for reflection and mutual consultation, they completely changed front and engaged to identify large numbers of the accused. We recognise fully that a revenue patwari may possibly have motives for observing an entirely neutral attitude where a question of identification springs up, particularly when we believe that he has really suffered little or no less of personal property, but it is undoubted that the Hindu shopkeepers have serious grounds for enmity with the accused: it is at least prudent to attach some importance to the testimony of a neutral when it is weighed in the scale against the dispositions of avowed enemies.

"It is in evidence that a very considerable number of the accused have had bitter criminal revenue and civil suits with the complainants. One accused, Sultan Mahmud, has been criminally charged with forcible conversion of the Hindus to Islam. Other accused owe money to, or have had land or commercial disputes with the complainants and their relatives. One witness, on failing to identify an accused whom he was expected to name, admitted that a case his relatives had on with that particular accused had been compromised since the arrest of the latter. Comment is superfluous: the pressure of criminal proceedings had been duly effective.

"How immensely important precision in identification by parentage and clan is in this tract is exemplified by the fact that, to take only a few names at random, the 142 accused who have been arraigned in this charge of dacoity include 11 men named Sultan, 10 named either Ahmad or Ahmada, 7 named Mohamed, 7 named Waryam, 5 named Pahlwan, 4 named Ramzan and so on."

After giving details of the numbers that certain witnesses were supposed to identify, and of their inability to identify many of these persons in Court the Commissioners say:—

"The professed identification was so hopelessly confused and unreliable that no impartial Court could safely attach weight to the witnesses' assertions. It is to be borne in mind that the accused are all residents of the neighbourhood, and are known in varying degrees of familiarity to all or some of the Hindu shopkeepers. The raid was, no doubt, undertaken for motives of revenge; but, on the other hand, it is evident from other features of this case that when an investigation was commenced the thoughts of the Hindus were unfortunately not directed to assisting justice but rather to such reprisals as the concoction of false evidence might enable them to take. The burning of the house of Bulaki Ram (and the non-interference by the dacoits with some 23 shops which might easily have been destroyed by fire) supports this view of the facts.

"As regards this incident of the *kotha* that was burnt, a reference to the plan shows that it stands by itself and its ignition would not endanger the village generally. It also belonged to a man named Balaqi Ram who was away at the time, a fact that the dacoits could not have known. The evidence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police who conducted the investigation shows that it had been filled with cotton, but this cotton had been carefully removed before the *kotha* was set fire to. It was slightly scorched, which would appear to indicate that care was taken to prevent its actually igniting. The fire was caused by the burning of some old account books. The Hindu money-lenders themselves admit that they have not lost any books of any value. The only possible inference from these proved facts is that they themselves set fire to this *kotha*, and burnt up a few old books whose disappearance would if anything be a convenience. As Balaqi Ram was not there to object, they selected his *kotha* being away by itself. It is not conceivable that dacoits bent on arson would have been so careful to ensure only one mean *kotha* being burnt. They would have simply burnt the place down, or at any rate set fire to it somewhere where there was a chance of the conflagration spreading.

"We consider then, that in the circumstances of this crime as it really occurred and as the vanity of the shopkeepers would have us believe, all this alleged identification of the dacoits, by their features at night is absolutely untrustworthy and must be rejected by us *in toto*. Which of the accused were really engaged in the commission of the dacoity: and which have been introduced by suggestion—whether *mala* or *bona fide* suggestion—can now never be known.

THREE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

"The case with regard to the three accused Hasna (57) Shamada (112) and Waryama (113) is dissimilar. It is significant of the state of affairs in this country that while the accused comprise a large majority of Mussalman Jats, we have been able to find guilty of an offence in connection with this dacoity—a dacoity, it must be admitted, of a very mild type—only three menials: viz., a *chuhra* (sweeper), a *musalli* (of much the same occupation) and a *dhobi*. Hasna, we consider, was satisfactorily identified by the police sowar Sher Zaman, whose evidence impressed us very favourably. It was free from all exaggeration and given clearly. He was passing the village by chance on an official errand just after the dacoity had been committed, encountered three dacoits with plundered goods, attacked them with his sword and drove them off. He has adequately identified Hasna as one of the party.

"Waryama, No. 113, is also duly connected with the dacoity. He bears on his back a distinct incised wound inflicted by an axe; his plea of a wound caused by the edge of an iron pan carried no conviction at all to our minds. It is clear that this axe blow was identified by the witness Gahna, who swung a hatchet about him some time during the raid."

"From the house of Shahamada, No. 112, were retrieved articles which no *musalli* would own. We were satisfied that these articles could be and were identified when dug up from the middle of his house by Shahamada in the presence of the local Magistrate. We accordingly convict these three accused of an offence under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and sentence them to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, of which three months will be solitary confinement. All the other accused have been discharged or acquitted by separate orders. No further action should be taken against the absconders."

THE PRIMROSE-STANLEY WEDDING.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Setting forth on the great adventure: The bride, Lady Victoria Stanley, leaving Derby House for St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The most honoured guest: Queen Alexandra leaving the Church after the Wedding.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Surrounded by cameras: The two grown-up bridesmaids, the Hon. Lucia White (in front) and Lady Bridget Coke.

THE BORSTAL SYSTEM JAIL AT DHARWAR.

PRESS NOTE.

The following Press Note regarding the Juvenile Jail on the Borstal System at Dharwar is published for general information:—

The public will be aware from previous pronouncements of Government that a Juvenile Jail on the Borstal system has been opened at Dharwar. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that a summary of the rules which regulate that institution may prove of interest to the public in general and to the supporters of the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society in particular.

Subject to any order which may be made by the Governor in Council in particular cases, every convict sentenced to imprisonment in the Presidency proper will be confined in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail if he satisfies the following five conditions:—

(i) He must be a male of not less than 15 and not more than 21 years of age.

(ii) He must not be a European, American or Anglo-Indian.

(iii) He must not have been committed to prison as a habitual offender or vagrant in default of furnishing a bond to be of good behaviour, nor convicted of certain sexual offences.

(iv) The period of imprisonment imposed must be not less than 12 months.

(v) He must not have been previously convicted of any offence.

Condition (v) is not absolute. A juvenile convict who has previously been convicted of not more than two trifling offences, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate concerned, or under the orders of any superior Court, be confined in the Juvenile Jail if he satisfies the remaining four conditions. Moreover, in exceptional cases the Governor in Council, on the application of the trying Court, can sanction the admission into the jail of a convict who does not satisfy the conditions given above. Thus no hard and fast line is drawn, and any youthful offender of a suitable type may have the chance of winning moral regeneration through the working of the Borstal system.

There is a strong Committee of Visitors for the institution, which includes the Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, the Principal of the Male Training College, Dharwar, and the Superintendent of the Government Farm, Dharwar. Thus there is no danger of the essentially educative character of the jail being obscured. The Committee can recommend to Government the release of a prisoner, and all cases in which a prisoner's character and conduct in jail is such as to be detrimental to the discipline or morals of the other inmates have to be referred to the Committee, on whose recommendation the Inspector-General of Prisons may transfer the prisoner to another prison or pass any other suitable order. Similarly, when a prisoner is about to attain the age of 23 before the expiry of his sentence, it is for the Committee to recommend whether he should be detained in the jail, transferred to another prison or released.

The rules relating to education provide that reading, writing and arithmetic may be taught in the vernaculars. Drawing may also be taught to those employed in carpentry. Special attention is to be paid to physical drill. The industries taught may include (i) carpentry, (ii) black-smith's work, (iii) cloth weaving and (iv) gardening. Such instruction will obviously facilitate the work of the Aid Society in finding employment for prisoners on their release. Religious and moral instruction is of course an essential feature of the scheme, and the Commissioner of the Southern Division has been requested to appoint, in consultation with the Aid Society, suitable instructors as non-official visitors to the jail.

Every inducement to the prisoners to be of good behaviour is provided by a system of grade promotion. After five months in the "ordinary" grade a prisoner can be promoted to the "special" grade, and long-term prisoners in the "special" grade who have completed one-third of their sentence can be appointed Monitors. Prisoners in the special grade and Monitors can earn gratuities, which will be payable on release, wear distinctive clothing, and receive special concessions in the matter of interviewing, or corresponding with, their friends and relations. Monitors are also allowed certain privileges in respect of diet. Lastly, no prisoner may ever be placed in fetters.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Carrying his button-hole as a bouquet: Lord Morley leaving the Church

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL TRAIN.

A TRAVELLING HOTEL FOR WOUNDED.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED.

In the battle with pain which is being waged incessantly these days over the face of Europe no agency (writes a medical correspondent of the "Times") has wrought a more beneficent service than the hospital train. Coming somewhat tardily to the field, the hospital train wrought an immediate revolution.

No one who has been privileged to inspect the "Princess Christian Hospital Train," now lying in Paddington Station, can doubt that it represents the acme of comfort, efficiency, and good design. The train is more than a hospital on wheels; it is a travelling hotel for sick men, equipped with all the comforts of a private nursing home.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.

Sir John Furley and Mr. William J. Fieldhouse, who designed the train, did not come to their task without experience. In 1899 an earlier "Princess Christian Hospital Train" of their creation was sent to South Africa. They brought, too, to the work, as is very evident, a ripe knowledge of hospital requirements and a keen perception of the personal needs of wounded men. Their work is doubly valuable in that it reveals forethought; every detail of comfort and economy of labour has been thought out and provided for.

The train, which consists of 14 couches and which is one-sixth of a mile long, is painted a light grey colour. Inside white paint has been used almost exclusively, so that absolute cleanliness may be assured—a matter of supreme importance where there are open wounds to be tended. The first coach contains an office for the quartermaster-sergeant, provided with bed, desk, safe, and wash-basin. Immediately behind this apartment is the first ward with beds for 30 patients. These beds are specially designed. It is possible to lift them from their attachments the wall of the carriage and to use them stretcher fashion. A patient can thus be put into his bed outside the train and taken in his bed, to hospital when the journey is ended. By this means the great difficulty of lifting a heavy man to a "top bunk" is dispensed with and the pain which a patient with a broken bone or severe wound would be bound to suffer during the lifting process is eliminated.

Each bed, too, is fitted with a wooden top-piece to prevent the pillows falling off and to afford support to the pillows, and so to the patient's head. Each bed has a little table attached, placed cross-wise over the patient's knees, and a fixture for a cup and tumbler. This latter enables a sick man to keep water or other drinks beside him during the night.

These ward-coaches have linoleum floor coverings, and are equipped with wash-basins which can be folded up when not in use. They are lighted both with gas and electricity and have, in addition, candle fittings for emergency use. Roomy lockers have been fitted in each of the four corners of the coaches. The first three and the last two carriages of the train (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7) are devoted to the patients. In the two central carriages the staff is accommodated.

NURSES' AND DOCTORS' QUARERS.

There are sleeping rooms for the nurses, heavily curtained off from the central passage, dining rooms for nurses and doctors, and office with sleeping accommodation for the chief medical officer, and sleeping rooms for the other doctors. There are also a large and convenient linen room a fully-equipped surgery and dispensary, and two kitchens with good serviceable ranges. In addition, at the request of the War Office, four extra couches have been designed for patients capable of sitting up. The train is steam-heated throughout, and for all general purposes each ward-carriage is a separate unit, having drinking water and service water tanks of its own. The beds and bedding are especially attractive, and, indeed, equal in qualit yand comfort to those of any first-class hotel.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

SANITATION IN THE FIFTIES.

Something fuller and more authoritative in matters of conservancy in the city during the fifties needs to be related. For instance, in 1852, Mr. Conybeare, Superintendent of repairs to the Municipality of the day, had submitted a report to the Board of Conservancy in the matter of the so-called drains then existing which it is useful to recall here. "Open drains," he said, "or rather receptacles for filth abound in the native town to an extent, I believe, to be unparalleled elsewhere. Secondly, that in most divisions of native towns our population is overcrowded beyond all English precedents. And for these two reasons, I think, we may confidently expect that in Bombay the drainage of undrained streets will be attended by a much larger reduction in the death-rate than has been found to result from similar improvement in England." But it took another quarter of a century and more to make a start, and that not without the machinery of a drainage as a preliminary. Later on a reference to that Commission will be made. But meanwhile another extract may be quoted from Mr. Conybeare's report to inform the sanitary student of the day of the descriptions of the drains. "The open drains, or rather uncovered receptacles of filth, that I have alluded to are the open side gutters by which nearly every street in the native town is polluted. These do not deserve the name of drains. . . . . These side gutters can therefore only be considered in the light of continuous open cesspools extending along both sides the whole length of nearly every street of the native town and rendered (irrespective of their greater extent) more objectionable than ordinary cesspools by the circumstance of their being in actual contact with and soaking into the foundations of the whole street frontage of each house." Here is a graphic but faithful description of the rudimentary drains or cesspools existing in the town for nearly three quarters of a century! The writer can add his own testimony to the above,—*the* municipal authority of the day. How dangerous were these cesspools to public health, and yet how they were tolerated even in the fifties no man can tell. Perhaps a guess may be allowable in one direction, namely, that sanitary science was elementary at that period for practical purposes even in England and on the Continent. Thus all was darkness in Bombay and one generation after another lived in a happy-go-lucky style oblivious of the heavy bill of annual mortality and altogether ignorant of what the local sanitary authority continuously reported to his Government. Said Mr. Conybeare: "The evils arising from cesspools or open receptacles of filth of even ordinary extent and position is thus stated in the first report of her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiry into the state of large towns and districts":—"The medical witnesses have brought before us facts in support of their strongly urged and unanimous opinion that no population can be healthy *which lived amidst cesspools or upon a soil permeated by decomposing animal or vegetable refuse giving off impurities to the air in their houses and in the streets.*" Many instances occur where walls of the adjoining houses are constantly wet with foetid fluid which frequently affects the atmosphere of the rooms so as to render it impossible to keep food for one single night without its being tainted."

But judging from events it seemed as if Mr. Conybeare, the sanitarian in advance of his times in Bombay city, had cried in the wilderness and the aneed he relates in his report further emphasises the fact.

POLICE MORE IMPORTANT THAN DRAINS

For at a meeting of their worships, the ancient bench of Justices, the wise men composing it resolved that a policeman was of greater necessity to prevent a murder here and there than any consideration of sanitation! So in conformity with this wonderful civic logic, they resolved to spend Rs. 20,000 in strengthening the police, but refused to spend the same sum on the improvement of public health. They entirely forgot what overcrowding and the miasmatic cesspools did by way of killing innocent people in a year. The policeman, so bitterly argued Mr. Conybeare, at the best would be useful in saving 3 per cent. of murders, but the Rs. 20,000 on sanitation would save 30 per cent. of lives lost by preventible causes, specially by reason of poisonous drains! But the cimmerian darkness on sanitation prevalent in the fifties has not entirely been dissipated in the year of grace 1915. For the man walking the many congested streets of the town to-day, with eyes open and his olfactory nerves attuned to a lively sensibility, might tell us that the ignorance still prevailing is astounding despite the leaflets and the limelights, the lecturers and the sisters of mercy which the indefatigable Dr. Turner has been so assiduous in thrusting on them with all the benignity of the benevolent Samaritan. Such is the knowledge of rudimentary sanitation among the masses to-day. This unit is oblivious and heedless of aught else save how daily to fill his own belly and that of his children. The stern necessity of maintenance or nourishment over-rides the trumpet call of that entity. Education alone is the solvent.

DR. BLANEY.

There was that good citizen of renown and medicine, Dr. Blaney. An Irishman by birth, he set foot on the soil of Bombay in 1845, when Sandy Seventy was in his swaddling clothes. He made the city his domicile to carry on his profession. But after a few years' experience, with eyes and ears open, he soon came to the conclusion that the two dire necessities of the growing and changing Bombay were a pure supply of water and a clean town, free from poisonous and insidious gases. And as he watched, like the onlooker from a near distance, what was going on and what the witches at Bombay Castle were about, he determined to be himself a sanitary reformer. As his practice grew he discovered how all kinds of poisonous fevers claimed a larger and larger number of victims. So he began hammering away with observation and experience first in the newspapers and later on from his place proper on the Bench of Justices and its successor, the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The proceedings of the Legislative Council in 1865, when Mr. Walter Cassels, a great name in the mercantile community, thundered away on the insanitary condition of Bombay, on the introduction by him of the first Bombay Municipal Bill, were a great stimulus to the public spirit and activity of that good doctor. Conservancy for years together was the principal theme of his song in the Corporation. Time rolled on its onward course. Municipal Commissioners in turn deplored the undrained condition of the town and the annual holocaust from fever. So too did the Health Officers in their turn. Till one day at last public opinion forced the hands of the Government to give practical effect to the cries of the enlightened citizens for a perfect, well-considered and well-digested scheme of drainage. So in the October of 1877 the Government by a Resolution appointed a Committee to investigate the whole problem as to how the drainage of the city could be best carried out and at what expense.

A LAMENTABLE MISTAKE.

The scope of the reference was wide and embraced many an enquiry into divers directions. The Committee consisted of Dr. Hunter, First Physician of Sir J. J. Hospital as President, Mr. Wilson Bell, Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Walton, Municipal Engineer, Mr. Pedder, once Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ormiston of the Port Trust, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Dr. Cook, and Captain Maryatt, then Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Ample evidence of all kinds of experts was taken and owing to the peremptory instructions of Sir Richard Temple, who, for reward of his labours as the Imperial Famine Commissioner of 1876-77 was appointed Governor of Bombay, the report was hastened on and submitted to Government by 22nd January 1882. The beauty of this ill-digested and hastily considered report was that its main recommendation to construct ovoid underground drains was against the weight of the majority of expert evidence. Dr. Blaney was no mean witness and he opined that such drains were utterly unsuited for a tropical climate and would be the largest generators of poisonous gases in the city, converting it into a "huge mephistic temple." That prophecy has been most lamentably realised for years past and crores of rupees and more have been wasted.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Butter seems to be sold very cheaply at Mazagon. Now that the "Audience" has gone so far, he might go one step further and tell us that Mr. Baptista excelled even Mr. Bradlaugh. It is not good to stop at Mr. Bradlaugh.

The question is not whether the Poona audience roared and clapped but what Mr. Baptista said. The Poona audience was a packed one, extremely sympathetic and bent on enjoying itself. It was a mere party affair. Its plaudits need not be taken very seriously and they certainly do not prove the excellence of Mr. Baptista's speech. The public seems to have a very short memory. Much was made at the extremist conference of the support given so generously by Sir Pherozshah Mehta to Mr. Baptista in his candidature for the Municipal Presidentship. Sir Pherozshah's goodness is not Mr. Baptista's greatness. We cannot forget that Mr. Baptista was a caucus man. It is surmised it was more this opposition to Sir P. M. that threw him into the arms of Mr. Tilak and not any love for the latter's extremism.

But Mr. Baptista was only a figurehead at the Conference. Surely the "audience" is not dense enough not to understand such a simple thing. From the beginning to the end, Mr. Tilak was here, there and everywhere at the Conference. He seconded the first and proposed the second resolution. He treated the Conference to two lectures of his. One could very well see that Mr. Tilak dominated the Conference, and that Mr. Baptista, though in the chair, played but a very small part in the affairs of the Conference.

Mr. Baptista is a man of undoubted calibre but it would be doing great injustice to him and to ourselves to tell him that his speech can in any way rank with the great pronouncements on Indian Politics from the Conference and Congress Platforms. In his own words "I wonder why your choice has fallen upon me. I have taken no part in politics except as a student and spectator. Only once have I been present at any Provincial Conference. Only once have I attended the Indian National Congress as a delegate. I am not a member of any Political Society and have joined no political party. I have done no political work in this country." Poor as the Extremist party is in political talent and leadership, it need not have offered its chair to such a political novice.—Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

WARNING TO INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 13.

Intimation has been received that the Government of Canada has extended the period of prohibition against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia to the 30th September 1915. Intending emigrants are therefore warned that they will incur very considerable risk of non-admission if they proceed to British Columbia in search of labour within this period.

INFLUENCE OF AIR POWER.

THE AERIAL DILEMMA.

PARALLELISM BETWEEN AIR AND SEA POWER.

With few exceptions, arising from very special circumstances, victory for a naval country has always been the result of the assistance given by her navy to her land forces, writes Mr. L. Blin Desbleds in "Land and Water." A navy has, by itself, hardly ever won a campaign; but, on the other hand, many a war would not have been a victorious one to a naval country had it not been for the influence and pressure of her sea-power. History, therefore, emphasises the value of co-operation between the army and the navy of a country. This is not, however, its only lesson. A closer examination of the contributions of armies and of navies of the past to final victories shows that, besides the co-operation of the two Services, there must also be the individual independence of each.

These teachings of history are very valuable as a guide in the development of air power, whose influence upon the destinies of nations is now at its dawn. But for the fact that there is associated with air fleets a distinctive military feature which is not a characteristic of naval forces, it would be possible to adapt, bodily, all the teachings of the history of navies to the rising air power—a power which can already exercise a direct, as well as an indirect, influence on the destinies of nations. There is, therefore, a parallelism between air and sea power. But, unlike navies, air fleets can remain in continuous touch with any operating army, and, before many years are over, they will, no doubt, be in a similar position as regards high sea fleets. This capability of air fleets, which can be, and, to a certain degree already has been, made of great military value to both armies and navies, is the reason why the entire teachings of naval history cannot be grafted on to the growing air power. Whereas a navy always exercises its influence, whether direct or indirect, by the power which it possesses as a separate and independent Service, an air fleet cannot give the best possible assistance to the force with which it is operating if it be independent of that force. The indirect influence of sea power demands co-operation, whilst the indirect influence of air power necessitates co-ordination, and, to a certain degree, subordination. The soundness of this assertion will be fully grasped by considering some examples of the respective indirect influence of sea and of air power.

When a navy employs a part of its organisation for the transport of troops, or of ammunition, or of supplies to any desired place, or when it uses its influence to permit of such transport being made by merchant vessels, it exercises its force only in an indirect manner. The sea power is then used to assist the land forces, and the navy simply co-operates with the army. When the army has received a sufficient supply of men, arms, ammunition, and supplies, it carries on the war on land according to its own plans and independently of the navy. It is true that it may be required of the navy to see that the expeditionary force is continuously supplied with all its necessaries. This, however, does not alter the relative position of the army and of the navy. It only makes their co-operation a continuous one for a specific purpose, and there is no need, on that account, to place the navy under the authority of the Commander of the expeditionary forces. In fact such a subordination would be inadvisable, and the necessary arrangements for an efficient co-operation between the army and the navy are, in consequence, entirely left to the authorities in office.

MACHINE AND PERSONNEL OF AIR SQUADRON.

An air fleet, on the other hand, can produce an important indirect influence only if its work is co-ordinated with that of the force with which it is co-operating, and if that co-ordination is made on the spot as and when circumstances demand. This is due to the nature of the assistance which aircraft can render to a land or to a sea force. It is obvious, for instance, that it must rest with the commander of a force whether, on a particular day, or in particular circumstances, he would use his aircraft for reconnaissance in conjunction with the cavalry or for the purpose of assisting the artillery, or for any other suitable work. When an air squadron is co-operating with cavalry, the assistance which it can render to that force is, of course, of a different nature to that which it can give by co-operating with another arm, the artillery, for instance. Neither does it follow that, both as regards machines and *personnel*, the air squadron best suited for co-operating with the cavalry is also the best one to be employed for assisting the artillery; but neither of them may be the best for dealing with hostile air squadrons trying to prevent such co-operation. That certain air squadrons are specially suited to perform certain duties is a feature which, to some degree, is also to be found in the navy. But there is the difference between the co-operation of sea and air power with the land force, that whereas the former, from the nature of its work, as exemplified above, always exercises its influence, however indirect, as a *Service*, the latter must, for the maximum efficiency, be used as an *Arm*. Considered as such, an air fleet must, therefore, be subordinated to the commander of the force with which it is operating, whether it be a land or a sea force. An aerial squadron may be a cavalry arm, or an artillery arm or a naval arm. In days to come both navies and armies will, no doubt, be provided with air squadrons, specially equipped and manned, for these three, and very likely for other purposes. A study, therefore—even such an incomplete one as is being made in these Notes on the Influence of Air Power—shows that, in order to derive the fullest advantage of the indirect influence of air power, it is necessary to subordinate the work of air fleets to that of the various arms they may be employed to assist. But, in the present war, on account of the fact that the aerial arm is being seriously employed for the first time, it has not been found possible to give the amount of co-ordination and subordination which is necessary for maximum efficiency. The present campaign has witnessed an improvised utilisation of the new arm, and in that improvisation Great Britain has shown adaptability to such an extent that she has acquired, over her opponents, an ascendancy of the greatest value.

Such direct influence of air power, however, as would result from aerial attacks, aerial bombardment, and other offensive operations can only be obtained by the organisation of aerial forces as a *Service*, with the same liberty for independent action as is enjoyed to-day by navies.

WHAT PRESENT WARFARE DEMANDS.

The primal difference that exists between naval and aerial power is the following: A navy exercises its maximum direct, as well as its maximum indirect, influence by being an independent Service, whereas an aerial force exercises its greatest indirect influence by being considered as a supplementary arm, and *would* exercise its maximum direct influence were it, like the Army and the Navy, an independent Service.

Prvious to this war the lack of knowledge and experience with regard to the military capability of aircraft led to a very crude system of dividing service aeronautics into (i.) military and (ii.) naval aeronautics. Now, experience in the employment of aircraft in actual warfare demands the more scientific and truer division of: (i.) *Service*, (ii.) *Arm*. This latter would itself be subdivided into (a) the military aerial arm (b) the naval aerial arm. The present organisation of aerial forces does not permit the fullest advantage being taken of the direct as well as of the indirect influence of air power, because an aerial force is, at present, a hybrid which has to perform both the duties of an arm and those of a Service. In consequence there arises an aerial dilemma of great interest, to which attention has already been drawn in the previous article on the Influence of Air Power. This dilemma is the following: Shall a commander look upon his air fleet as a *service* and employ it to exert direct influence, in which case he would have to forgo the advantages resulting from the co-ordination of his aircraft with the other arms or shall he employ his aerial force as an *arm* to exert the indirect influence of air power, in which case he would have to renounce the possible effect of the direct influence of air power? No solution has yet been offered to this aerial dilemma now facing commanders, who have had, therefore, to content themselves with a compromise the result of thus compromise being that the only effort to use the direct influence of air power has been the carrying out of a number of timid raids.

On Wednesday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Upendra Nath Das-Gupta, Translator at the Calcutta High Court, for permission to interview in Jail his nephew Satyendra Nath Sen-Gupta who was arrested at Magura about a month ago at the instance of the District Magistrate of Lahore in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case now being tried there. The Magistrate sent the application to the Police Commissioner for report. Satyendra arrived from America in November last, accompanied by Vishnu Ganesh Pingley, a Mahratta youth who was arrested in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case and in whose possession it is alleged some bombs were found. Satyendra was taken to Multan, Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad and other places where it is said he could not be identified. He was brought down to Calcutta and is now detained in the Presidency Jail.

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" " pints.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 2-0
Orange " quarts.	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 4-0
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TALKING AS A TEST:

LITTLE WAYS OF READING CHARACTER

Have you ever thought how many things are told when we are talking? asks M. Gaston in the "Daily News and Leader." I am not thinking of gossipy tea-parties particularly, nor yet of those more cherished hours in which we give each other our confidence by the fireside. Perhaps it is just what is known as general conversation, casual talk, that I have in mind.

Most of us do treat general conversation very casually, both in regard to the way we listen to and share in it. Profound thinkers have told us that we are afraid of silence; that only between two perfectly-attuned spirits can silence be beautiful, or ever possible. At any rate, most of us talk a great deal. And we labour under the delusion that so long as the awkward silence is avoided it doesn't much matter what we say. No one remembers. Why, we don't remember ourselves what it was that rather pleasant woman talked about the other day or what would otherwise have been a tedious railway journey, nor yet what it was Aunt Susan enlarged upon last time she paid her formal call. Yet this is a very superficial way of looking at it. Every time we speak we reveal something of ourselves. Words may have been given us to conceal our thoughts, but what if our own individual manner of thus playing hide-and-seek betrays us?

TELL-TALE FACES.

Directly we look at the face of a stranger we receive an impression, consciously or unconsciously, of his or her general demeanour, of the vivacity of the look, the mobility of the features. Then, when we wish to find a more solid basis for our hastily formed opinion, we are no longer content with the external view and desire to get into conversation. For to make a person talk is the best way that has yet been found of ascertaining what is in his mind. In conversation, the sound of our interlocutor's voice, the flexibility of its intonation, the fineness of its shades are all elements that tend to confirm or weaken the opinion we have formed. We are much influenced, also, by the degree of attention he gives us, for we are all moderately certain that our remarks are worth listening to—if not remembering!—his quickness to grasp our meaning pleases, even flatters, us; his replies, which partially anticipate what we were going to say, prove delightful; by such various details in the course of conversation, we do something more than estimate the intelligence of the speaker; we decide whether we are going to like him or not. (The reverse process may be easily imagined.)

LISTENERS ARE RARE.

After all, it does matter what we say, doesn't it? Or at least it matters how we say it. And, again, in regard to that little matter of the attention we give other speakers. We are often reminded that good listeners are rare. They are also wise. How can we know anything about human nature, profess to be any sort of judge of character, if instead of listening to what is being said to us, we are planning our own next smart remark or impressive speech, or are pondering how best we can bring the conversation round to some event or connection the revelation of which we foolishly imagine may cause us to rise in our companion's estimation? If our fellow-talker be anything of a judge, if he even knows the world he lives in, how sadly have we let ourselves down in his eyes! But of course people who are guilty of these more serious offences are usually quite unconscious of them, and are not sufficiently sensitive to notice the degree less of warmth in the other person's tone when the reply comes. They never know that their talk has betrayed them, that out of their own mouths are they condemned.

Quick sympathy makes easy talking, and sympathy is a gift. To the end of time some human beings will be more human and approachable than others. Beautiful as their gift is, we must not overrate it. We must be fair to those who have to struggle with an instinctive reserve. But this much we can all do—and the majority of us are not reserved in our speech, which perhaps accounts for the prolonged popularity of the "strong, silent man" as hero of novel and play—we can face the truth that it is impossible to talk without telling the least observant something about ourselves.

We may even go further than that, and see to it that ourselves become nicer people to talk about; and should sophisticated people say that that reminds them of Sunday-school, well, there is another remedy for those who would avoid the test. In vulgar parlance, they can "shut up."

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THE NEW PEPYS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY FOR 1915.

April 7: Home this day from Brightelmstone. But Lord! what a squeke I had yesterday at a milliner's shoppe in the King's Road, where walking with Xczwpqmyssl, and she being greatly catcht with a hatt in the window, I did beg her to allow my presenting her therewith. Soe into the shoppe, and madame, putting the hatt on her head, she finds it to become her mightily, and the price 3 pounds 3 shillings, which methought a wicked price, yet I now committed beyond escape, and to the cash office in the next room to pay it. But here did, to my grievous confusion, encounter my wife, of all women living, which throws me into a pretty twitter, and what to say I know not; allbeit must needs explain to her my being in a woman's hatt-shoppe and the bill in my hand to pay. So, summoning my witts, did tell her of Admirall Topper's sister-in-law that I had met by chance, and did come in her company to the shoppe, and, she giving me her money to hold, I was thus led to pay her bill for her. Which, by her bearing, I did judge my wife to accept for truth, and pray God to forgive me for it, being wrung from me of a hard necessity, and, moreover, as much for my wife's comfort as mine own. Anon she tells me of her ½ aunt having motored over from Felpham for their ayring, and she to take the ocaccasion for a little shopping, but, being come without her purse, begs me to discharge her bill for her. Which is, I find, a bill of above 4 pounds for all manner of idle fripperies; and would fain have flung it in the wretch's face, only for the need to keep her in good humour. So to pay, whereby I come out of the shoppe 7l. 10s. poorer than I did go in, which did make me madd that I should be so catcht.

Reading this day of Mr. Booth's being made Generall Organizer of Labour, I am reminded of his once going to the same dancing classes with Sister Paulina in Kensington, and he, when she was yet in pigg-tails, her first love.

I dined at the Club with Generall Pirpleton, whose lady is gone into Worcestershire, and he, very civilly, bids me drink with him a bottle of Bollinger (1904). He cries out very thotly of those lewd fellows of the common sort who by their tippling do not only endanger the nation before the enemy, but to give a handle to fanatiques that would make us all Rechabites. He thinks Ministers shall best meet the occasion by laying an embargo on chepe spirits, but to leave the costlier sort, and most of all the costlier wines, straightly alone. This is, I think, very good sense.

April 8: To special-constabling this forenoon with Mr. Chopley. He told me of his son, who is entered of Christ Church in Oxford, but now serves with the New Army, having over him for serjeant the scout of his own staircase, and such a martinet he is that young Chopley do spend his time praying for the soon end of the warr, that he may have opportunity of gettingg it back upon the varlet.

At the Club this night was Mr. Wix, the Virginian, not long out of Bremen. He tells me for certain that the Germans, high as they seem, do begin to buckle, and theyr thinking men alreadie saying among themselves that the warr is lost; which it pleased me to hear. Meeting Squillinger in Pall Mall. He hobbles on two sticks, which put me in a merrie humour to ask if his company of volunteers have been engaged with the enemy. But he halts, it seems, through their going a route march on Easter Monday from Hampstede Heath to St. Albans, whereby his feet blistered beyond endurance, and he fears a poysoning of his blood. Many of the rank and file he relates to be likewise grievously wounded, yet would none fall out, lest they become a shame to their King and Country. This shows a very noble bravely, almost worthy, I think, of the D.S.O.

April 9: This morning a letter from my wife which did trouble me, I think, more than any letter that I have ever gotten in my life. She asking if I esteem her such a fool as that she should believe what I did tell her in the shoppe touching Admirall Topper's sister-in-law; and now hath it by telephone of Mistress Topper that the Admirall hath no sister-in-law, save on dead these 20 years gone; soe would know who is the creature for whom she hath seen me buy a hatt. With this she upbraids me of my jeolously of her letters to her lonely soldier in the trenches, and is assured she hath, of her part, a greater cause of jelousy; whereon will have the advice of her attorney. Which is truly a pretty kettel of fish, making me pray that Mistress Topper be rewarded of Heaven according to her deserts. But, as I must walk herein circumspectly, I will not answer my wife till I have slept on her letter.

I have it from one lately come out of Eastbourne how the Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex hath put forth a proclamation calling upon all able-bodied men in those parts, not otherwise serviceable, to join the County Volunteers, which, if they shall not do, can not (in case of invasion) be classed with combatants, but onlie set to digging trenches and burying corpses. This, 'tis hoaped, shall have a good effect in making men become volunteers.

This night with Squillinger, being now healed of his blisters, to the Duke of York's playhouse, which is by reason of his taking a ticket for his she-cozen, and she a-bed with influenza. Saw played a new piece by Sir J. Barrie, which is called a medley, and is, God knows a medley indeed; but I care not much for it, save for Gaby, the Parisienne, being mighty pretty to behold, but did wear more cloathes than at my last seeing her; which I am doubtfull weather it be an advantage or noe.

April 10: A very furious blowing night all the night, and my window to rattle soe that I upp and to wedge it on either side with penny pieces.

To the telephone exchange, and while there on guard did indite a letter to my wife; wherein I chide her for believing that I would take pleasure to put a hatt on any woman's head, save hers only, and protest my ever loving her more than I had thought possible for man to love woman. Of which she shall have full assurance, will she but return home, and naught ever hereafter to be said betwixt us of the lonely soldier. This is, I think, better than to dispute with her touching Xczwpqmyssl or the Admirall's sister-in-law. So to the post.

Good news this day of the French gaining positions in Lorraine, with great slaughter of the enemy. Also of the Russians being over the Carpathian mountains and the Austrians fleeing before them. At the Club Generall Pirpleton holds that the sieg of Metz shall be formed ere this month be out, and the old Emperour to sue the Tsar for peace come the end of May. A letter from my agent at Brampton, and he hath an offer of 250 pounds for the ash trees in the home spinney. But I bade him stand out for 300 pounds, ash trees now fetching great prices for theyr use in making aeroplanes, and I believe, if we stand firm, the purchaser shall come to it.—"Truth."

DANGER IN THE KISS.

STOLEN AND OTHERWISE.

If ever the history of kissing and kisses is written, there will have to be a tragic side to this sweet subject, for many lives have been lost because of a kiss.

At a recent inquest, a doctor stated that it was probable that a girl's death from spotted fever had been innocently caused by a soldier-relative who had kissed her. It was thought that he had brought the microbes from France.

In the year 1703, a stolen kiss was the direct cause of a disastrous war! During a journey taken by Ferdinand of Bavaria into a neighbouring State, the Royal visitor met a beautiful girl in the garden of the palace where he was a guest.

On the impulse of the moment the indiscreet monarch planted a kiss on the girl's lovely cheek. Later he discovered that this girl was a Royal princess; and moreover, her finance had witnessed the stolen kiss.

As a result of this there were angry words, and a duel was fought, during which both the Royal combatants were wounded. This led to the diplomatic relations between the States being suspended, and in a short while that one stolen kiss was being paid for in men's blood, for a long and fierce war ensued.

STARTED A RACE-WAR.

A few years ago a negro kissed a white girl in a restaurant in a town in Utah. The onlookers were highly indignant at the sight, and promptly handled the negro very roughly. This led to a riot, and, not many hours later, a fierce race-war was in progress, during which thirty-six white men and nearly a hundred negroes wer killed.

A story of a kiss which cost a man his life was told at a South-wark inquest some time ago.

An attractive young widow stated that the deceased man was in the habit of seeing her home and opening the door for her.

"At midnight, on Monday," she said, "we went up the flight of steps leading to the door, and stood talking on the top. There is a railing on the right of the steps, but on the left side there is only a coping about eighteen inches high. He caught hold of me to kiss me, and, as he did so, we overbalanced and fell into the area."

The man died later.

Overjoyed at seeing his mother downstairs for the first time after an illness, a little boy ran and put his arms round her neck to kiss her, but slipped and struck the handle of a saucepan on the fire. The saucepan was overturned, and its contents scalded the poor little fellow fatally.

A few years ago a doctor who had been in attendance on a typhoid patient, kissed the next patient on whom he called, a little girl. She died some weeks later.

SEVEN DEATHS RESULTED.

Kisses once caused seven deaths in one family. A man was dying through having contracted hydrophobia, and realising that his end would soon be near, he kissed his wife and six children. As a result of these farewell kisses the wife and little ones all died from the effects of the same terrible disease.

There have been several cases recorded during the last few years, where persons have slipped between trains and platforms just after kissing someone good-bye.

It was at Baltimore that a man stooping down to kiss his baby daughter, who was only a few months old, accidentally caused her death. As he stooped his revolver slipped from his hip-pocket to the floor. This caused it to discharge and the poor little mite was instantly killed.

PRUSSIAN INFLUENCES IN RUSSIA.

Russians tell us that the political sins of Russia in the past have been mainly due to Prussian influences, writes Dr. Dreamer in "The Commonwealth." There has been, and still is, a reactionary party in Russia, and this party has been sedulously encouraged and strengthened by Prussian policy. Bismarck, indeed, openly stated in his Memories that the policy of the German Empire was to keep the reactionaries in power and to prevent the pacification of Russian Poland. And there have been an enormous number of German officials in Russia to assist in the carrying out of this policy. I am told that even in the Russian Consulate in London half the staff were Germans before the war began. It is at any rate certain that an evil influence of reaction and repression has been for long at work in Russia, and that the party of reaction has been greatly helped by her great Teutonic neighbour, which did not wish to see Liberal institutions established in the Empire of the Tsar. There is at present an extraordinary deep conviction among Russians that their country is now freeing itself from that party, and that the eras of repression will not recur again.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME BREAKFAST IDEAS.

Some people start the day upon a cup of tea. Others enjoy a good, solid meal at breakfast time and prefer coffee with milk, cocoa or chocolate in preference to the lighter stimulant, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Again, while one chooses the blend of Indian leaves that most appeals to his palate, another selects pale China tips, and demands even that liquid weak. Chocolate as a beverage is ever increasing in popularity. During the past winter English housekeepers have had their attention drawn to British makes of it, and considerable improvement has been made in methods of preparing the morning appetising and nourishing cup of chocolate.

But breakfast is always a difficult meal for the housewife who likes to vary her menus, and to put appetising fare on the table. Certain food being expensive substitutes for the usual dishes must be found by careful preparation of the food available. Even if bacon and eggs are preferred as a standing dish a little ingenuity might be exercised in changing ways of serving these ingredients. Cereals served with milk or cream, with syrup, treacle or sugar require a little discrimination now that the weather is growing milder, and a substitute for the oatmeal of winter will be welcomed. Oat cakes should be as thin and light as possible, and made delicately crisp in front of the fire before eating. There are some excellent examples on the market now that form a very inexpensive addition to the every day rolls and toast. Hot breakfast cakes are not difficult to make, and when beef dripping is used they cost a mere trifle. Maple syrup might be offered instead of marmalade. But even marmalade, though consisting of oranges, need not always be of the same brand. Kidneys are excellent fare when they are carefully cooked. Comparatively few cooks, however, realise that kidneys must not be turned into leather by over cooking. Chicken livers can be made to yield tasty dishes. Woodcock toast is appetising, the eggs adding to the nourishing properties of the dish, and if the small quantity of cream costs a few pence the livers are quite inexpensive. The recipes published are from Mr. C. Herman Senn.

HOT BREAKFAST CAKES.

Take ½ lb. of self-raising flofiur, put it in a mixing basin, add to it a pinch of salt, and rub in by degrees 2 oz. of butter; work this till it resembles oatmeal; then moisten with about a gill of milk (or milk and water) to a smooth dough, which must not be too stiff. Roll out the dough about 14in. thick, and stamp out with a 2in. paste-cutter into rounds. Place them on a greased bakingsheet, and bake in a moderately heated oven for about fifteen minutes. Split the cakes whilst hot, butter them lightly, dish up, and serve at once. Note.—Good beef dripping may be used if liked in place of butter.

BACON RAREBIT.

Put four or more thinly cut rashers of streaky bacon in a baking-tin, spread them over with very little mixed mustard; cover each slice with a thick layer of shredden or chopped cheese and a few tiny bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes, or place under the grill for about ten minutes. If the latter process is adopted, it is desirable that the bacon should be first partially cooked in a baking tin or pan with a little water, then drained. Have ready some slices of nicely toasted bread, or else slices of bread fried in bacon fat. Use a slice for placing the bacon on the toast, dish up neatly, and serve hot.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH RICE.

Heat up in a saucepan a small breakfast-cupful of cooked rice with a little well-seasoned stock or gravy (just enough to moisten). Break three or four eggs into a clean basin and beat up, add a tablespoonful of stock gravy, and season to taste with salt and pepper; then pour this into the saucepan containing the rice, add about ½ oz. of fresh butter, and stir with a wooden spoon over the fire long enough till the eggs begin to set. Have ready one or more slices of toasted bread, butter them on one side, place them in a hot dish, and put the prepared egg mixture lightly upon it Serve hot.

KIDNEYS AND POTATOES.

Skin two sheep's or pork kidneys (this is best done by plunging them for a second or two into hot water), cut each in half and slice them finely, season with salt and pepper, and a few sprigs of finely chopped herbs. Peel and slice or else chop finely half a small onion, and toss it in a frying-pan with an ounce of hot butter, and fry to a light brown or fawn colour. Slice four good-sized partially cooked or cold potatoes, place these with the kidneys and the onion in a well-buttered fire-proof baking dish, sprinkle over the surface some breadcrumbs and a little oiled butter, and bake for about half an hour in a moderate oven; serve in the dish in which it was baked.

WODCOCK TOAST.

Wash and clean six or eight chicken livers, removing carefully any gall that may be left in, drain them in a cloth and pound till quite fine in a mortar with a tablespoonful of anchovy paste or essence. Next mix thoroughly with an ounce of butter, and season to taste with half a teaspoonful of castor sugar and a good pinch of pepper. Rub all through a fine sieve and put into a small saucepan with three beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of cream. Stir over the fire until sufficiently cooked and of creamlike consistency. Have ready a plate or small dish with one or more pieces of butter toast. Just before serving add a little more cream and seasoning if needed, pour the mixture over the toast, garnish with sprigs of crisp parsley, and serve hot.

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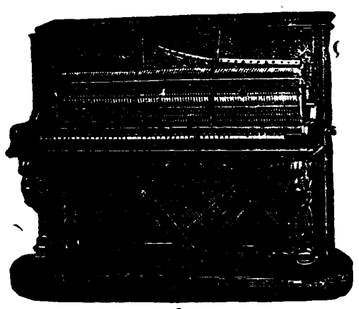

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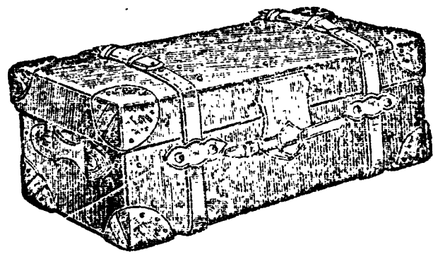

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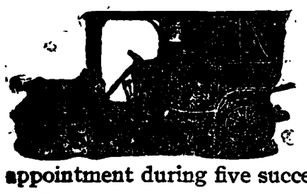

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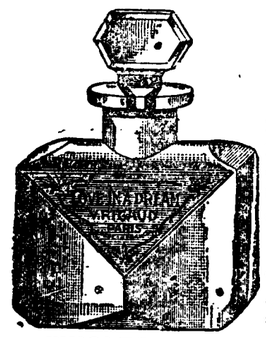

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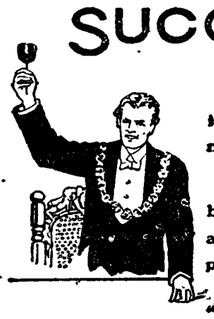

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